INSURANCE.

"Every country had to face difficulties in the beginnin .

# The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA. IN 1913.

VOL. XVI NO 253--- BOMBAY, SATURDAY OCTOBER 13 1928. ONE ANNA.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A THUNDERING MELODRAMA OF THE SEA.

BRIDE OF THE STORM

The enthralling story of a child-woman held fast in the talons of three dangerous men, featuring the lovely DOLORES COSTELLO supported by SHELDON LEWIS AND TYRONE POWER.

The Programme includes the GAUMONT BRITISH GAZETTE. TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 13 Oct. | Narkunda x .. | All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden. | 16,572 |
| 20 " | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 " | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 3 Nov. | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 10 " | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 17 " | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 24 " | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 8 " | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 15 " | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 " | Malwa * .. | | 10,953 |
| 29 " | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 1929 | | | |
| 5 Jan. | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 12 " | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 " | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 26 " | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 9 " | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 16 " | Morea * .. | | 10,953 |
| 23 " | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 " | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 " | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 " | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 " | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 " | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 " | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 " | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 " | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 " | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 25 " | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |
| 1 Jan. | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon | 2nd Saloon |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by sea | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back ..... | £100 | £72 |

## SHIPPING

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

**SINGLE BERTH CABINS.**

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 15th Nov. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 6th Dec. | Domala .. | 8,241 |
| 1929 | | |
| 31st Mar. | Dumana * .. | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Domala * .. | 8441 |

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

| | | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £ 64 | £ 112 |
| | B | £ 60 | £ 105 |
| | C | £ 56 | £ 98 |

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.**

| 1928 Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Nov. | Naldera .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan. |
| 7th Dec. | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 21st " | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits. China & Japan. |
| 1929. | | |
| 4th Jan. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 18th " | Macedonia .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan |
| 1st Feby. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 15th " | Malwa .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.**

| 1928. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13th Oct. | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi. |
| 15th | Vita .. | Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 17th " | Bankura .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 17th " | Ellora .. | Mombasa |
| 19th " | Vasna .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 24th " | Karapara .. | East and South Africa |

**REDUCED FARES.**

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

*For further particulars apply to :—* R. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

### Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | Singapore |
| Bombay | London | Shimonoseki |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Sourabaya |
| Calcutta | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Canton | Manila | Samarang |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Dairen | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

### Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882),
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

## SHIPPING

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon. Madras. Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

## INSURANCE

### ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

**Life Assurance Co., Ltd.**

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

**PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.**

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

**Rs. 25** per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

**Rs. 20** per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

*For full particulars apply to :—*

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

### NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed ,, 50,00,000.

**The Progressive Indian Insurance Company**

Only office to pay interest on claims.

**EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.**

| | 1926. | 1927. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Income .. | Rs. 19,79,361 | Rs. 22,80,000 |
| New Business .. .. | ,, 82,74,000 | ,, 93,65,000 |
| Life Assurance Fund .. .. | ,, 94,49,100 | ,, 1,07,00,000 |

**ATTRACTIVE FEATURES :**

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

### THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

138138

# Bombay Chronicle

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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply sharp Dr. R. H. PAREKH, Nagdevi street, Bombay.
A R1223

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Mathematics, Wilson College, Bombay. Salary Rs. 150-10-200. Applications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Wilson College, Bombay, not later than 31st October 1928.
A P1224

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, Parisian and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dadar Balsh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED—A fully qualified and experienced B. P. N. A. Nurse to work as MATRON to the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital Lamington Road, Bombay. Boarding Lodging and Uniform will be provided. Knowledge of conversational English and Hindi is necessary. Applications should be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER stating the minimum pay required along with copies of certificates of previous work.
A 31200

WANTED—A qualified GRADUATE as a teacher in a private family school, capable of teaching Elementary General Science to lower classes and Physics and Chemistry for University Entrance. A TEACHER for INDIAN MUSIC, to teach voice production and on string instruments. Those who have comprehended cultural aspect of music and are able to teach as a character forming subject need only apply. APPLICATIONS, stating terms with full particulars and qualifications and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to Mr. A. SARABHAI, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.
A R1218

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An efficient Part-time CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and TYPIST, knowing General Office routine to work in an office in Fort between 2 and 4 p.m. daily. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary required, to Box No. 2195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1226

WANTED— A NURSE, trained in Midwifery for the Adams Memorials Hospital, Mount Abu. Terms free house and Rs. 50/- or more. Please write with qualifications and what pay required to, C. M. O. RAJPUTANA, AJMER.
A 31199

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET:—3rd Floor, "Mahomed Building," Hornby Road and Rooms. Offices "Abba Building" at Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao. Haji Mahomed Abba Jackria Musjid, BOMBAY.
C R1213

## MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

## LOANS.

5000—Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October, 1928. Concession adjustment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, enclose two annas stamps. Paid agents wanted. Banking Industrial Syndicate, Ltd., Bombay 2.
L R1210.

## PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

## FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES AND PEARS 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/6 postage free. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura (Kulu) Punjab. Tel. "Garh" Bajaura.
F R1096

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WELL—Established and experienced firm willing to undertake the distribution of Cinema films in India also exportation to Europe Please apply with terms Box No. 2191 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1220

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per insertion.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in the columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 9429|151 of 1928.

Reference.—Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 6788|151 dated 28th June, 1928.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, the Commissioner of Police is pleased to amend Rule (1) made under section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, as follows:—

"The words 'or a red reflector' shall be inserted after the word 'rear' and before the words 'to be attached to the back of the vehicle' in the paragraph beginning with the words 'In the case of vehicles mentioned in (b)'."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 12th September, 1928.
31198

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Powers of Attorneys granted by Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rawji (M. I. M. R.) to Mr. Amratlal P. Raval on or about the 26th April, 1926, and to him—and two others on or about 1st February, 1927, are hereby revoked and cancelled and that any person henceforth dealing with him the said Amratlal P. Rawal by virtue of the said Powers of Attorney will be doing so at his own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1928.

MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. ROWJEE.
31203

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON BOOKS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MATHERAN.

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 15th October, 1928, First and Second Class Coupon Books, containing twelve single journey coupons in each book will be issued between Bombay and Matheran subject to the conditions laid down in Rule 49-C page 131 of this Railway's current Coaching Guide and Tariff No. 224, except that these coupons will be available for twelve months from the date of issue including the period the Matheran Steam Tramway Line is closed.

The cost of a first class and a second class coupon book will be Rs. 90|- and Rs. 53|- respectively.

These coupons are available for journeys either from Bombay or from Matheran, and each coupon is available for one journey in one direction only.

These books can be purchased from the Booking Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 10th October, 1928.
31194

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned films pledged with our client are offered for sale on account and at the risk of the Pledgor Mr. DWARKADAS NARANDAS, Proprietor of the Kohinoor Films Company. The persons desiring to purchase them should send in their offers to the undersigned at their address at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

1. KRISHNA SUDAMA (Positive).
2. EDUCATED WIFE (Positive)
3. KULIN KANTA (Positive).

Dated this 12th day of October, 1928.

M. G. MERCHANT.
For Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Pledgee.
31206

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 773 of 1925.

Bai BHAGUBAI widow of Umaji Haibati Patil Dhole Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) RANEE HAIBATI PATIL DHOLE, (2) DEOBA HAIBATI PATIL DHOLE, a minor by his guardian-ad-litem Laxmibai, widow of Haibati Umaji Patil Dhole, (3) SADASHIV HAIBATI PATIL DHOLE, a minor by his Guardian-ad-litem Mathabai, widow of Haibati Umaji Patil Dhole, (4) MATHABAI, widow of Haibati Umaji Patil Dhole and (5) LAXMIBAI, widow of Haibati Umaji Patil Dhole Defendants.

Whereas in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated the 15th day of August. 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiff all the right title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of the City Improvement Trust with the messnage tenement or dwelling house thereon situate at 4th Peerkhan Lane, admeasuring 645 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 3698 and Cadastral Survey No. 1458 of Byculla Division and E Ward No. 3473-77 and Street Nos. 4, 2 and 5 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Property of Ganpatrao Tukaram Hande, West by the property of the Improvement Trust, North by 4th Peerkhan Lane, and South by Sweeper's passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 1st day of November, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1928.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
31205

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3189 of 1923.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.

SARABAI, widow of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and others ..... Defendants.

To,

SARABAI, widow of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani.

and

GOOLAMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED NOORANI.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Counsel for the Plaintiffs will move on Notice of Motion, dated the 2nd October, 1928, on the 1st November. 1928, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kenneth Mc I Kemp for a Decree absolute for sale of the property the subject matter of this suit, with liberty to the Plaintiffs to bid for and buy in the said property and for costs of the Notice of Motion. The said Notice of Motion has been served on all the other parties.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1928.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
31202

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW at 5-30 p.m.

THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

PRESENTS

OH KAY

From His Majesty's Theatre, London
Cast and Chorus 25 Artists.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MEN and WOMEN
WITH
RICHARD DIX
CLAIRE ADAMS

William de Mille, master of carving dramas from life, tells you in this story of modern marriage.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE
IN
THE DOVE
SUPPORTED BY
NOAH BERRY.
The Villainous Sergeant of "Beau Geste"

A Colourful Cabaret in a forgotten land. A gorgeous dancing girl! A Bragging Bully! A Romantic Romeo! Add a dash of spill, a bit of pep, spoonfuls of love and adventure, and you have the finest film Norma ever made.

## AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT WELLINGTON STREET, (DHOBI TALAO), KNOWN AS GALKA CHAWL.

Under instructions from Bai Manibai, widow of Chaturbhuj Jiwandas, Mr. Hargowandas Jiwandas, Mr. Kanji Gokaldas and Mr. Nanji Mowji, the proving Executors and Trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Shah Chaturbhuj Jiwandas deceased. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 19th November next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

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## SUGGESTIONS TO PARSIS

### WANTED REVISED PRAYER BOOK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Being absolutely aware of an outburst of ruthless and hostile criticism of my views by the orthodox class of my community and at the same time being quite confident of whole-hearted support by the educated reformers and the radicals, though I am a staunch Zoroastrian, I beg to pen and forward for publication in your widely-read paper the following few proposals which I suggest for consideration by the learned priesthood and the leaders of the Zoroastrian community.

There is a general complaint from the elderly element of my community that the rising generation have no faith and respect for the tenets of Zoroastrianism and that many of the youths of the present day are more of renegades than Parsis, inasmuch as that they do not attend the fire-temples, that they have little or no knowledge of the sacred teachings and the prayers in the Avesta, that they have abandoned their national dress and have taken to the Western costumes and conventions, that they smoke overtly and desecrate the sacred fire without the slightest compunction and that they defy and ignore the solemn dogmas, principles and beliefs of their religion. They true that some of these unbelievers embrace other religions and indulge in the worship of human Gurus. Besides narrating their grievances and ventilating their rebukes occasionally, this elderly school of religious zealots and bigots do not take a step further in order to remedy those evils or imaginary grievances, they do not care or endeavour to look to the causes of this growing menace and they move not an inch to take preventive measures, it according to them, the infidels are augmenting day by day.

Mr. Editor, I would be ridiculed by some of the orthodox heads who are incapable of reasoning in religious matters, but as I have stated above I am fully conscious that my views would be endorsed by the literate class of my community and that this letter might serve as an eye-opener to those lethargic worthies who indulge in sporadic attacks on the reformers.

The causes for this heresy and disbelief in the young of my community are not far to seek and I make bold to say that the young are not to be reprimanded for any indication and practice of heterodoxy in them. It is not that their education and contact with the Westerners that has spoiled them or made them what they are, but it is the foolish obstinacy of the elders in not adopting reformative measures in matters religious and the habit of not keeping abreast with the times that has marred the future prosperity and has struck to the very foundation of the Zoroastrian religion. As long as India was in its infancy, as long as the sister communities were illiterate, as long as there was absence of complete introduction of the Western modes and methods and as long as the Western culture and civilization had not influenced India and its population, it was well and good for the Parsis to adhere to their ancient rituals and observances some of which are crude, but the modern mind revolts when it is developed and by various processes it wants to ascertain the logic and reasoning in every act which has been foisted thereon unquestionably for ages past and it views every act in the light of the present instruction of sciences. By this process of reasoning the value of an ostensible act is determined and if it does not sound to reason, it is dropped however sacred a colouring and outlook is given thereto.

First and foremost the average educated mind of a present day Parsi youth does not like the interminable length of their so-called prayers in the Avesta which is in an obsolete language whose true intent is yet unascertained as there are conflicting opinions even among the Avestic scholars as to the real meaning of words and grammatical constructions. If a casual reader looks to the so-called translations of the Avestic literature he would find to his surprise that what are collectively regarded as prayers are nothing but descriptions of rivers, seas and mountains and many of them are dissertations on various topics and that no two translators have been unanimous as to the real interpretation thereof. These prayers are in defunct languages and those Zoroastrians who seek to ease their mind and heart by having recourse to these prayers recite them without grasping any meaning or sense therein and the words are so framed that while reciting them the syllables are missed in every five or ten words that are uttered and some of them recite them by rote "un-mindful" of particles, pauses and punctuations. This state is invariably thrust upon the unwilling youngsters who, owing to the impression of modern method of teaching with comprehension, take aversion to the sacred lore. It is not the fault of the young that they do so and to my mind I deem that it is high time for the high priests and the educated body of the Parsis that they seriously take to the revision of their prayer Book and composition thereof in a language which is common in "order" that the gravity and significance of the prayers be stamped on the young mind, instead of making them to babble irrationally. One very important ingredient of this proposal is this that the length of the prayers be curtailed so that a short time is taken to complete them with satisfaction and understanding.

Another innovation that I beg to suggest is about the formality of putting only the national dress while attending the fire-temples and religious and marriage ceremonies. Let me say at the very outset that the so-called national dress of the Parsis is not the original national national dress which they brought from Persia and that a complete transformation has taken place for centuries after the arrival of their ancestors in India and in our existing national dress there is something of Hinduism, something of Mahomedanism, something of Zoroastrianism and something of Westernism, all compact. Then I don't know why the modern Parsi be compelled to put on the apparel which is not his in its entirety? Why should he adorn himself with the chimney-pot turban or the inverted vessel-like Fenta or to wear the long coat? May I know whether the short coat defiles the ceremonies or whether this sort of head-dress enhances their gravity or the tight Mathabara or head-cloth of the ladies adds anything to their grace? Where is it laid down by Zoraster that prayers cannot be offered or are unacceptable to the Almighty if the devotee does so bare-headed or gets in a custome which is Western in its get-up? I am firmly of opinion that the length of the present prayers, the lack of their understanding and the unreasonable restrictions as to the costume to be donned have largely contributed to the non-attendance of the modern Parsi at their temples and ceremonies.

Another suggestion that I propose to make as as to the education of our priests in general many of whom are perfect ignoramuses as to the sanctity of their task and their position in life. Many of them do not know the most rudimentary principles of religion and they are even devoid of the knowledge in respect of the significance of their simplest prayers like "Ashem Vohu" or as to the cause and effect of the rituals which they perform daily as a matter of course only. They can't preach or even give a sermon and their knowledge is mostly restricted to the number and kinds of sweet-meats and fruits to be prepared for different rituals. Not a few of them are at times in filthy dresses owing to their over-parsimonious habits and their behaviour is repulsive and they are more treated as objects of ridicule than respect. Such being the pitiful case it is expedient that effective measures be adopted to educate them and make them fit for the responsible positions they hold and command miserably. I must own here that there are many honourable exception to this state of affairs.

The third proposal that I dare to suggest, though rather revolutionary and subversive, is nevertheless an important one and that is as regards the time and place for prayers in common. As in the case of Christian churches there must be certain fixed times both in the morning and the evening for the congregation to meet and offer prayers simultaneously. The sacred fire should be kept in a Hall in the fire-temple on a dais or altar with barricades to prevent access of people other than the priests, so, that there cannot be any pollution by all and sundry. Benches must be provided for seats below the proposed altar on one side only for that part of the congregation who need them owing to debility or otherwise. Parsis even dressed in western costumes should be allowed to enter the fire-temples as that would bring a lot of devotees who are now blamed for non-attendance and who refrain from attending owing to this illogical bar placed on that costume, inspite of their best wishes. This argument is always advanced that if no differentiation in costume is observed, any body would enter the sacred precincts and there would be profanation. If we examine this argument, it would be found untenable for this reason that the other communities in India are blind for their own creed and they would not at all attend the Parsi congregations. Besides in the present stage of our religion there is nothing so very enchanting or fascinating that the Zoroastrian religion would be embraced by non-Zoroastrians. Hitherto we find no salient instances of non-Zoroastrians attempting to enter fire-temples as is found in the case of Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques. If there are any instances they must be very rare and the delinquents must be only creatures of curiosity. The Parsi physiognomy is such and it is of such a cast that a Parsi would be at once recognised, however clad he may be. But this imaginary grievance could be remedied by the employment of one intelligent Parsi watchman at the gate of every fire-temple or even by keeping a sign board to that effect. Our Parsi religion has been so very tolerant and inoffensive that no body except a lunatic would think fit to harm the religious sentiments of the Parsis. Just as a non-Zoroastrian dressed as a Parsi could be spotted out at once, there would be no difficulty in recognising a Parsi dressed in any costume To my mind this transformation would bring in all the young and the old in their fire-temples in numbers and the lost faith would be restored and the danger of infidelity in the young would be safely and securely averted and the dampest spirits of the Parsis would be awakened.

I also suggest that after the proposed periodical prayers are over, sermons must be delivered by the priests once a time on various religious and moral subjects, inspiration therefor being derived from the sacred texts. Hymns might be introduced by reaching a certain stage in the proposed reformation and after finishing the foregoing spade-work.

It would be also fit and proper if the existing mode of giving dole (Asodad) to the priests is altogether abolished, as pulling an anna or two on the ladle with the sacred ashes does hamper some, though the dole cannot be claimed as of right and though there is good motive behind it, the practice smacks or savours of an exchange.

Mr. Editor as I have already stated though there would be a storm of criticism of my views, I have every hope that it would do some good to the members of my community who are now in a torpor.—Yours etc.

A ZOROASTRIAN

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. H. V. Braham, I. C. S., on return from leave to be Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S.

Mr. C. N. Millard, District Deputy Collector, Nasik, to be a Special Magistrate of the First Class in the Panch Mahals District for the trail of cases arising out of the recent riots at Godhra.

Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, should be attached to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for training from the 29th October 1928 to the 10th February 1929 inclusive.

Mr. R. T. Barker, Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 16th May 1929.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I. C. S., on return on duty, to be Collector of West Khandesh, vice Mr. H. M. Willis, I. C. S.

Mr. H. M. Willis I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, on relief by Mr. H. M. Willis, I. C. S., to be District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Satara, in addition to his own duties to do duty as Superintendent of Mahableshwar, so far as the civil administrative duties of the office are concerned, vice Mr. M. A. Phanse.

With effect from 16th July 1928 vice Mr. Messrs. A. M. Green, I. C. S., and H. V. Braham, I. C. S., to revert as Assistant Collectors.

J. Monteath, I. C. S., reverted to the regular line as Collector:—

Mr. W. Dillon, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, vice Mr. E. De B. Jewell.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I. C. S., Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is granted leave on average pay for seven months from 15th December 1928.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Bhathena, is appointed Civil Surgeon, Surat.

Mr. K. P. Muslan, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals.

Dr. D. D. Variava, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Aden.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Tresidder, is granted leave on average pay for four months and fourteen days with effect from the 8th December 1928.

Khan Bahadur P. B. Malabari, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Official Assignee, as Official Assignee Bombay with effect from the 23rd day of October 1928 vice Mr. Basil N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, retiring.

Mr. R. B. Patel Barrister-at-Law Acting Prothonotary and Registrar Original Jurisdiction, and Admiralty Registar to be Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction and Admiralty Registrar, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay vice Khan Bahadur P. B. Malabari, and

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL. B., Acting Assistant Prothonotary, to be Assistant Prothonotary, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay vice Mr. R. B. Patel.

Mr. W. J. Laxton Superintendent, Karachi District Prison, to be Superintendent House of Correction, Arthur Road Prison and Civil Jail, and Governor, Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, vice Mr. T. W. Marshall.

Dr. J. D'Souza Superintendent and Medical Officer Sind Convict Gang to be Superintendent and Medical Officer, Karachi District Prison.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 11.

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| Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. | £21-3-4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £140-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9-1/2 |
| National Bank | £54-3/4 |
| Eastern Bank | £7-1/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £98-1/4 |
| Concession Loan | £77-1/4 |
| Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. | £102-7/8 |
| Bonus Bonds 3-1/2 p.c. | £54 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | £61-1/8 |
| Indian Stock 2-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | £71 |
| Consols | £55-1/8 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | £102-1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £94 |

### LIVERPOOL SUGAR MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

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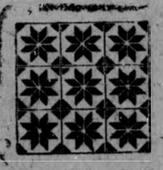

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# PUBLIC SAFETY REMOVAL BILL.

## GOVERNMENT PRETENSIONS EXPLODED.

## Burma Member's Straight Questions

In the course of a very powerful speech opposing the consideration of the Bolshie Bill in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi (Burma: Non European) Said:—

The most serious point which strikes me Sir, is this. If legislation of such a pernicious and sweeping character is sought to be introduced against European British subjects and foreigners, what will be the necessary corollary of such a Bill in the very near future so far as British Indian subjects are concerned? Sir, I think I am entitled to ask the Honourable the Home Member to tell, the House in definite language and in an unequivocal manner as to what the Government of India proposes to do with regard to Indian Communists? To my mind there are two possible courses. Either the Government of India will make use of that most pernicious piece of legislation, Regulation III of 1818, against Indian Communists, or they must in the very near future introduce legislation of an equally sweeping and pernicious character depriving Indian Communists of the rights which they enjoy at present. If the intention of the Government is to check Communism in British India it is inconceivable that they should leave out the Indian Communist. It must necessarily follow that in a very short time the Government of India will come before this House with a Bill operating against British Indian Communists, unless, as I have said they have made a mental reservation that they will continue to make use of Regulation III of 1818 against British Indian Communists. Whichever of the two courses the Goernment of India proposes to adopt, we, Sir must record our strong protest against either course. It is no use the Government telling the House at the present moment that British Indian Communists are not affected by the present Bill. They are affected and must be affected and we cannot possibly shut our eyes to the fact that in the very near future, as a natural result of our committing ourselves to the principle of this Bill, the Government of India will come before this House and ask for summary powers of a similar nature against Indian Communists. I do hope, Sir, that the Honourable the Home Member will tell us definitewhat he proposes to do with regard to Indian Communists. I take it, Sir, that the Home Member is not suggesting that whatever Indian Communists may do they will be let off. If we accept the principle of this Bill, if we punish non-Indian Communists, whether they are British or foreign, it must necessarily follow that Indian Communists must also be dealt with; and the House is entitled to know what the Government of India proposes to do with regard to Indian Communists.

NO NEED FOR IT.

Now, Sir, is there any real necessity whatever for this legislation? I do not wish to travel over the same grounds again. It has been clearly pointed out by able speakers from the Opposition Benches that we have on the Statute-book at present ample safeguards, if the Government of India really want any safeguards, to meet the present alleged situation. So far as foreigners are concerned, I do not see the slightest necessity for any fresh legislation, as we have at present on the Statute-book, Act III of 1864, the title of which is "An Act to give the Governmtnt certain powers with respect of foreigners." The powers given under this Act are not only as sweeping and wide as the powers sought by the Government of India by the present Bill, but in a sense they are wider, because the Government of India need not specify any reason for dealing with foreigners under the Foreigners' Act. The first four sections of this Act, which are always in force, give the Government of India more than sufficient powers to deal with foreign Communists who enter or reside in British India. It gives them ample powers to remove any foreigner whether they are Communists or not. Now, it is very strange, Sir, that though so many Members from the Government Benches have taken part in this debate nobody has told us definitely as to whether this Foreigners' Act does or does not give the Government of India sufficient powers to deal with foreigners, whether they are Communists or not. We would like at the earliest possible moment in the course of this debate to hear from the Government of India whether the claim made by the Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra yesterday took upon himself a very serious responsibility. He told the House that in his opinion it was madvisable to use Regulation III against European British Communists on financial grounds. He told the House—I do not know whether he wanted to be taken seriously—that by enacting the present proposed law the Government could get rid of a British Communist by expending £10, but that if British Communists were to be dealt with under Regulation III of 1818 they would have to be kept in prison and fed for a considerable period at the cost of the tax-payer. I do not know, Sir, if Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra took upon himself the responsibility of advising the Government of India to introduce the present legislation against British Communists, on the ground that although Regulation III of 1818 is sufficient to deal with European British Communists, it is not advisable to make use of it for financial reasons. I do not think, Sir, that Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra really meant what he said. There must be some other reason for the Government's reluctance to make use of Regulation III against British Communists; and we have got to find out that reason. The Opposition Benches in this House are not in the confidence of the Government of India; and all that we can do, Sir, is to indulge in inference or conjecture. If Regulation III of 1818 were to be used against British Communists, it will cause an uproar in the cauntry. I challenge the Honourable the Home Member to deny the assertion that I am making, that if Regulation III of 1818 is used against British Communists, it will cause an uproar in England. What does the Government of India want to do to overcome this difficulty? The Government of India wants to force on this House the odium of passing this pernicious Bill against British Communists. Why should we be subjected to such odium? Why should we be a consenting party to any legislation to keep out British Communists, when the Government of India has already got sufficient powers under Regulation III to restrain them and to confine them in India whether they are Communists or not? I do not think for a moment that any Brstish Communist who is placed under restraint or is confined under Regulation IIIwould prefer to remain in confinement in India if the Government of India gave him the option of leaving British India.

I have made it clear, Sir, that at the present moment the Government of India have got ample powers to deal with British as well as foreign Communists and that there is no necessity whatever for any fresh legislation.

Sir, I do not go to the length to which my Honourable friend Mr. Jayakar went yesterday. If the Government of India were to convince me by placing the necessary materials before the House that there is a real menace or danger to India from Communism, I would be prepared to arm the Government with powers necessary to deal with the situation, and I would be prepared to trust the Government of India to exercise such powers fairly and honestly.

SIR DENYS BRAY'S INDIGNATION.

Sir, in the speech delivered by Sir Denys Bray, one thing struck me as queer. He said that he was filled with indignation at certain statements made by Lala Lajpat Rai. I do not propose to go into the pros and cons of the statement made by Lala Lajpat Rai which filled the Honourable Sir Denys Bray with indignation. Whtn dealing with this particular legislation, we cannot possibly banish from our minds the living instance of a brother Member here—Lala Lajpat Rai—who years ago was dealt with under Regulation III of 1818 and who was deprived of his liberty and kept in one of the prisons of Burma Is Sir Denys Bray surprised that the heart of that man is filled with bitterness? Does Sir Denys Bray expect that man to show good will towards Government after spending six or seven months of the best part of his life in that wretched condition in a far-off prison in Burma? I want to ask what Sir Denys Bray would feel if the Honourable Pandit Motilal Nehru were to lock him up for a couple of hours in one of the cloak rooms of this House? I cannot imagine the Honourable Pandit doing anything so undignified; but let the House imagine Pandit Motilal Nehru locking up Sir Denys Bray for a couple of hours in the cloak room. I am afraid, Sir, that on the expiry of those two hours Sir Denys Bray would not only feel indignant, but he would be filled with the murderous hatred characteristic of the red Russian Bolshevist.

SIR VICTOR AND CHINA.

Sir, my Honourable friend, Sir Victor Sassoon talked a great deal about China and the destructive effect of Communism Opposition Benches that the Foreigners' Act gives the Government ample power to deal with foreign Communists, is a well-founded claim or not. If it is not well founded, the Government of India should tell the House in what way the Foreigners' Act fails to give the necessary powers to the Government of India to deal with foreign Communists. Then, Sir, by section 5 of the Foreigners" Act further powers are given to the Government of India against foreigners which can be brought into brought into operation by the issue of a Notification. There is only one proviso which exempts the operation of the subsequent sections of this Act—

"any foreign minister duly accredted by his Government, any consul or vice-consul, or any person under the age of fourteen years, any person in the service of Her Majesty."

BOYS AS COMMUNISTS.

I do not know, Sir, whether the Government of India is feeling nervous that British India will be filled with Communists under the age of fourteen years. I take it, Sir, that the Government of India have no real apprehension from Communists or Bolsheviks under the age of fourteen years. Sir it seems to me that inclusion in the present Bill of foreigners and every reference therein to foreigners is entirely superfluous. There is not the slightest necessity for asking for this fresh legislation so far as foreigners are concerned; and why should we be called upon to put on the Statute-book superfluous and unnecessary legislation? Unless the Government of India can clearly show how they are handicapped in the use of the powers which they have already got under the Foreigners' Act, it is impossible for this House, Sir, to contemplate giving them unnecessary and superfluous powers to deal with foreign Communist.

POWERS ALREADY THERE.

Then, Sir, we come to the real and the most important part of the Bill, the British Communists. With regard to British Communists I do not think the Government of India will contend that they have not got sufficient powers to deal with them under Regulation III of 1818. Regulation III of 1818 applies to everybody; it applits to British Indian subjects, as well as European British subjects and to all foreigners; everybody who is in British India can be dealt with by the Government of India under Regulation III of 1818 in China. Although I have not had the privilege of meeting Chinese Generals as Sir Victor Sassoon had, I have also been to China; and, apart from that I have had numerous opportunities of coming in close contact with the Chinese race for more than fourteen years in Burma. I have had opportunities of knowing a large number of the Chinese people residing in Burma, some of whom have got relations and connections in China and some of whom frequently go to China. I thing I am entitled to tell the House that what I have leant about Communism in China is not borne out by the statement made by Sir Victor Sassoon before this House.

INTENDED POINT OF ORDER.

Now, Sir, with your permission I wish to deal with another point. It is not only a point for opposing the Bill in its present form, but it is also a point of order and jurisdiction which I shall raise at the proper stage. The Bill as it is framed seeks to affect persons who do certain things outside British India. Now, with your permission, Sir, I shall read certain parts of this Bill and apply them to section 65 of the Government of India Act. Clause 2 of the Bill reads as follows.

"In this Act the expression 'person to whom this Act applies' means any person (not being an Indian British subject or the subject of a State in India) who—

(a) directly or indirectly advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government established by law in British India, or the abolition of all forms of law or organised government, whether in British India or elsewhere, or the assassination of public officials, or the promotion of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, or the destruction of property or unlawful interference with the ownership of property:"

Now, Sir, take the case of an Englishman who has never been to India and who is not concerned with India, but who takes an active part in the Communistic propaganda in England, a thing which the Laws and the Constitution of his own country allow him to do. But in doing that he makes himself liable to be dealt with under this Bill. Suppose that Englishman has been confining has Communistic activities to the people of England for five years and that thereafter he comes to India as a tourist and does not take any part in Communistic propaganda in India; even then, according to the provisions of this Bill, as it is framed at present, he comes under the definition of a person liable to be dealt with under this Bill. He is liable to be removed from British India by the Government of India. It is my submission, Sir, that this House has no power to legislate in respect of persons out of British India. What we are called upon to do new is to legislate even in respect of persons who reside in England and whose activities are confined only to England.

Now, Sir, whether under section 65 of the Government of India Act this Legislature has or has not the power to pass this Bill, I ask the Government of India: is it fair, is it just, that an Englishman who does no wrong in India and who leaves Indian shore, should be liable to be removed from British India simply because he indulges in certain activities in his own country which are not debarred by the laws of his own country? If an Englishman does some thing which is perfectly lawful in his own country and if he visits India as a harmless tourist, why should he be liable to deportation? Are we to be a party to legislation of this kind against Englishmen who after all are our fellow-subjects? I object, I strongly object, to be made the odious source or instrument for such pernicious legislation against Englishmen.

I do not propose to take up the time of the House any longer; but I do trust that the Honourable the Home Member or any other Member from the Government Benches will categorically and unequivocally answer the following questions:

(1) Does the Government of India think or does it not think that the Foreigners' Act gives them ample powers to deal with foreign Communists?
(2) If the Government has got sufficient powers under the Foreigners' Act to deal with Foreign Communists, what is the necessity for any further legislation?
(3) Cannot the Government of India deal with British Communists under Regulation III of 1818?
(4) If it can, what are the reasons for its reluctance to use that Regulation against British Communists?
(5) Is it not open to the British Parliament to deal with British Communists by legislation undertaken in the British Parliament
(6) If that is so, why does the Government of India think it better that such legislation should be undertaken by this House and not by the British Parliament?
(7) And what is most important is how and in what manner does the Government of India propose to deal with Indian Communists?

I wonder, Sir, if after this debate in the House the Honourable the Home Member will consider it necessary and advisable to take at least two Leaders of the Opposition into his confidence and disclose to them some of the facts and materials on which the demand for this legislation is based? This Bill is full of a number of pernicious Principles, and it is impossible for us to agree to any of the pernicious principles, underlying the Bill till we are convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is a real and grave menace which would justify legislation of this kind. I therefore Sir. consider it my duty to refuse to accept the principle of the Bill; and I feel that the best interests of the country will be served by its circulation.

## CITY AND TALUKA OF KARACHI.

### SCHEME OF FORMING THEM INTO JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Government had invited public opinion in Sind on a scheme by which the City and Taluka, Karachi should form one Judicial Distriet to be administered by the Judicial Commissioner at Karachi, while the remaining Talukas and Mahals of the Karachi District viz., Tatta, Mirpur Sakro, Ghorabari, Kotri, Shah Bunder, Jati, Mirpur Bathoro, Sujawal, Keji Bunder, Munjhand and Kohistan should form part of Hyderabad Sessions District, and Sessions cases for this area should be tried at Hyderabad with the aid of Assessors. After all considerations of the views of various bodies and persons submitted on the proposal, Government have come to the conclusion that the best interests of justice and of public convenience will be served by the adoption of the scheme, with the important modification that the Sessions cases from the area outside Karachi City and Taluka should be tried at Tatta, which is within the Karachi District, and not at Hyderabad.

The proposal will be brought into effect from 15th November 1928 and after that date all Sessions cases of the Karachi District from the Talukas and Mahals of Tatta, Mirpur Sakro, Ghorabari. Kotri, Shah Bunder, Jati, Mirpur Bathoro, Sujawal, Keti Bunder, Manjhand and Kohistan will be tried not at Karachi but at Tatta, with the aid of assessors, by the Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge of Hyderabad

By this transfer of Sessions cases to the Hyderabad Sessions District, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind should be substantially relieved and given more time to deal with the original civil and Criminal work of Karachi City and Taluka, and to the Appellate and revisional work both Civil and Criminal of the whole of Sind.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF DEWAN BAHADUR DESAI.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai, Minister of Local Self-Government will proceed on a tour to Ahmedabad and Sind in the middle of next month. He will leave Bombay on November 15 and arrive at Ahmedabad on November 16, halting there till the 18th. Therefrom he will proceed to Mirpurkhas arriving on the 19th. In Sind the Minister will visit Tando-Adam, Sukkur, Jacobabad; Shikarpur, Larkana, Mohenjodero and Hyderabad, arriving at Karachi on 1st December. The Minister returns to Bombay on 5th December.

## FOUR MILLWORKERS CONVICTED OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE

Before Mr. Justice Patker and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, ten mill workers were charged with murder, out of whom four were convicted of culpable homicide.

The accused who were employed in the Kohinoor Mill, Naigam, had assaulted one Chhotalal, a clerk in the same mill, against whom they had some grudge. The latter subsequently succumbed to the injury.

His Lordship acquitted five of them and convicted Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 10 who were sentenced to five, three, three and two years respectively, the last one being a boy of 18 years.


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# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

Opening Advance on Liverpool Firmness —Advance under trade buying and short Covering—Fear of Frost Relapse on Realisations—Futures 32 to 38 Points Higher—Spot Cotton 30 Points Dearer at 19.55c.

New York, Oct. 11.

The market showed a pronounced upward tendency during the most part of the session, with indications of an appreciable increase in trade participation. Aggressive short covering, accompanied by firm Liverpool advices and the Garside Cotton Services estimate 499,000 Bales U. S. Mill consumption during last September caused an opening rise of 28 points and after small reaction of 4 points during the first ten minutes, the movement continued upward with considerable demand from trade and a limited amount of hedge—selling. Unfavourable weather forecast for the Western belt and fears of frost in Northern districts attracted attention. It was feared that the frost recorded overnight in some section where wheat is grown would work southward into the Cotton Belt. Towards the close realising caused a slight setback and the closing tone was impressive at a net rise of 32 to 38 points. Spot Cotton prices were 30 points dearer at 19.55c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and action and closed at a rise of 33 to 35 points. Spot Cotton price advanced 32 points to 18.77c.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Friday the 12th inst.

**PRIVATE CABLES:—**

December Highest 19.30 plus 40
Lowest 19.12 plus .22.
January Highest 19.25 (2.52 p.m.)
Lowest 19.10 (10.06 a.m.)

Reuter:—"Market is firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by unfavourable Western Belt forecast and fears of frost."

Jenks:—"Improved Textile and elimination of large crop idea strengthening the market. Trade good buyers on reaction. Securities firm".

From New York:—"Less favourable outlook induced considerable covering by recent sellers. Trade buying, realising. Southern selling well absorbed. Acts well and looks higher. Cotton goods and yarn markets less active but firm."

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

New York, Oct. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 19.22+.32 |
| January | 19.20+.34 |
| March | 19.10+.38 |
| May | 19.00+.35 |
| July | 18.88+.38 |
| Middling Spot | 19.55+.30 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON**

New York, Oct. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.62+.33 |
| January | 18.67+35 |
| Middling Spot | 18.77+.32 |

**NEW YORK.**

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 19.23 |
| January | 19.16 |
| March | 19.05 |
| New York. Noon Call. | |
| October | 19.20 |
| January | 19.13 |
| March | 19.02 |
| New Orleans. 11.30 a.m. | |
| October | 18.56 |
| January | 18.59 |
| March | 18.51 |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**

New York, Oct. 11.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 85,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 15,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 14,000 |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | G. Madhavji | Akola | 230 |
| 100 | Do. | Kalajin | 290 |
| 200 | Toyomankwa | Dibai | 269 |
| 200 | S.J. Devid & Co. | Hathras | 245\|252 |
| 100 | Jamnadas Narshi | Aligarh | 242 |
| 100 | K. Vishram & Co. | Hathras | 248-1\|2 |
| 100 | Mithabhai Nathoo | Aligarh | 279 |
| 200 | Ralli Bros. | Nandarbar | 245 |
| 200 | Bombay & Co. | Muthia | 230\|231 |
| 100 | Birla Bros. | Vankaner | 245 |
| 100 | Jetha Devji | Khandesh | 248 |
| 100 | Toyomankwa | Khandwa | 295 |
| 100 | Virji Ladha | Ellichpur | 295 |
| 100 | E. D. Sasson & Co. | Upland | 350 |
| 100 | Do. | Bengal | 270 |
| 100 | Ital-India & Co. | Kekri | 276 |
| 100 | Japan Cotton & Co. | Aurangabad | 260 |
| 100 | Do. | Basim | 304 |

**LONDON METALS.**

London, Oct. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected | £68.5/8 |
| Copper, Braziers | £78 |
| Yellow Metal | £65-3/4 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands | £20-5/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge | £13.5/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots | £219 |

### LIVERPOOL

Prices open 8 Points higher—Crop news not reassuring—General buying—Less selling pressure—Futures 18 to 15 Points Higher—Sales 7,000 Bales.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Apart from somewhat unfavourable Western belt forecast, to-day's weather map was favourable but crop reports are not reassuring and there seems more disposition to buy. Trade advices from America were more encouraging and business at Manchester is improving and the outlook is held to be more promising. Generally today the market showed a better tone and some anxiety was felt because of threatened frost in Western and Northern parts of the Cotton belt. To-day's Spot sales were reported at 7,000 Bales of Americans. The futures market opened at a rise of 8 points and by noon near months maintained the opening rise by May option lost some 5 points. In the afternoon there was a wave of general buying which in the absence of any selling pressure resulted in rapid rise. The market closed at an advance of 13 to 15 points. American Spot prices were raised by 8 points to 10.73d per lb.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points and sales amounted to 500 Bales.

Empire Cotton prices ruled steady and closed at a rise of 19 to 17 points with January 9.99 and May 9.33.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled firm with active buying and short covering. The close was very steady at a rise of 40 to 23 points. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot closed at 17.75 at a rise of 20 points.

**PRIVATE CABLES:—**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"General buying less for sale. Better tone in Liverpool market."

"Garside thinks September consumption in America will be 499,000 bales."

"Weather Map—Favourable. Frost predicted for Western belt and North."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Dated 11th inst. 4-15 p.m.:—

"Consider generally Bull markets now likely. Recommends buying all easy spots."

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| October | 10.07 | 10.15+.18 |
| November | | 10.01+.17 |
| December | | 9.99+.18 |
| January | 9.88 | 9.96+.18 |
| February | | 9.93+.17 |
| March | 9.86 | 9.93+.17 |
| April | | 9.90+.16 |
| May | 9.83 | 9.90+.16 |
| June | | 9.86+.16 |
| July | 9.78 | 9.84+.16 |
| August | | 9.75+.15 |
| September | | 9.68+.15 |
| October | | 9.58+.13 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.73+.08 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.**

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 7,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 200 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 500 |

**INDIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.10+.10 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.35+.10 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.60+.10 |
| Bengal, Good | 6.85+.10 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.10+.10 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.35+.10 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.30+.10 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.90+.10 |
| Oomra, Fine | 7.90+.10 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.60+.10 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.85+.10 |
| Broach, Superfine | 9.10+.10 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 17.18+.40 |
| November | 17.28+.40 |
| December | 17.48+.33 |
| January | 17.35+.33 |
| February | 17.35+.33 |
| March | 17.47+.26 |
| April | 17.59+.24 |
| May | 17.59+.24 |
| June | 17.59+.24 |
| July | 17.67+.23 |
| August | 17.67+.23 |
| September | 17.67+.23 |
| October | 70.79+.24 |
| Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot | 17.75+.20 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 9,464 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,470 | " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 372 | " |
| Gingellyseeds | 612 | " |
| Poppyseed | 118 | " |
| Groundnuts | 4,633 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,752 | " |
| Rice | 2,981 | " |
| Cottonseed | 355 | " |
| Mowraseed | 113 | " |
| Gram | 6,789 | " |
| Joowar | 9,008 | " |
| Maize | 227 | " |
| Bajree | 698 | " |
| Coal | 604 | Tons. |

### BOMBAY.

**BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Following a rise of 35 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 354|8 for Broach Apl|May at 9 a.m. and declined to Rs. 353|8 on scattered long liquidation. At noon there was good buying Commission firms and prices rallied to Rs. 354|12. The market fluctuated at this level somewhat quiet but Liverpool opening advices of 6 points stimulated prices. Further rise of 3 points in Liverpool helped local prices to harden to Rs. 356|- Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Apl\|May | 355 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra Dec\|Jan | 323 | 8 | 0 |
| Bengal Dec\|Jan | 288 | 8 | 0 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The forward market opened at Rs. 356|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery and improved to Rs. 357 on better Liverpool cables. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A.\|M. | 356 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra D.\|J. | 325 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal D.\|J. | 289 | 8 | 0 |

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. | 242.40 plus 4.90 |
| Jan. | 240.80 plus 4.00 |
| April | 240.20 plus 4.10 |

**DAILY ROOM RATE.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal D.\|J. | 288 |
| Broach A.\|M. | 356 |
| Oomra D.\|J. | 324 |

**INDIAN COTTON FIGURES**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.
Since 1st September.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 7 | 792 | 512 |
| Central India | 315 | 2,178 | 6,278 |
| Barsi and Nagar | .... | 564 | 961 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 55 | 612 | 409 |
| Berar | 564 | 5,395 | 3,006 |
| Central Provinces | 198 | 5,515 | 2,333 |
| Total Oomras | 1,139 | 15,056 | 13,493 |
| Dholera | .... | 958 | 10,936 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 354 | 4,435 | 3,408 |
| Rajputana | .... | 580 | 5,007 |
| Sind-Punjab | .... | 235 | 2,238 |
| Broach | .... | 2,403 | 2,345 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | .... | 1,637 | 2,339 |
| Westerns-Northerns | .... | 1,625 | 2,619 |
| Cocoanada | .... | 1 | .... |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | .... | 109 | 6,043 |
| Persian | .... | 30 | 1,440 |
| American | .... | 646 | 17,955 |
| Egyptian and African | 50 | 4,371 | 3,797 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 1,643 | 32,087 | 72,320 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.
1st Sept. to 4th Oct.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 702 | 63,892 | 40,064 |
| Japan & China | 464 | 1,19,876 | 52,810 |
| Coast Ports | .... | 1,423 | 1,511 |
| Up-country by Rail | .... | 13,236 | 4,682 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .... | 38,383 | 5,419 |
| Total | 1,166 | 2,36,810 | 1,04,486 |

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

3 Months 4-5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1|2 to 1-1/4 per cent.
One month 2- per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

**NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.**

New York, Oct. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 434.81 |

**BULLION MARKET**

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.

**SILVER.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| London Ready | 26 14 0 |
| London Forward | 26 15 0 |
| American Cent | 58 8 0 |
| China Opening | 2 7 12 |
| China Closing | 2 7 11 |
| Ready | 60 10 0 |

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Now |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asoje | 60\|5 | 60\|10 | 60\|5 | 60\|10 |
| Tejimundi | 1\|2. | | | |
| Kartik | 60\|7 | 60\|12 | 60\|7 | 60\|12 |
| Tejimundi | 1\|4. | | | |

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China bought. Continent sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

**GOLD.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 21 6 6 |
| Asoje | 21 6 0 |
| Kartik | 21 6 3 |
| National City | 21 9 0 |
| N. Manordass | 21 8 0 |
| N. Motilall | 2 6 6 |

**MONEY MARKET**

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

B. C. RATE
T T 1|5 31|32.
D D 1|6.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|6.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 Oct.
Bank Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|16 Oct.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 273/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955

JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 125-3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-3|4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 139

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 178.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156-1|2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.

CROSS RATE.—
New York|London 4.85 3|16 11th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7-7|8 11th inst.
London|Japan 1|10 11|16 11th inst.
London|Paris 124.20 11th inst.
London|Belgium 34.900 11th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.21-1|2 11th inst.
London|Italy 92.65 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firmer.
Gold 11th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 10th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 11th inst. 26-13|16 10th inst. 26-15|16.
Silver London Forward 11th inst. 26-15|16; 10th inst. 27.
Silver New York Ready 11th inst. 58-1|2 10th inst. 58-3|4.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 11th inst. 4-5|16 p.c.; 10th inst. 4-5|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 11th inst. 4-1|2 p.c.; 10th inst. 4-1|2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-3|4 per cent.
3 mos. 3-1|2 per cent. 6 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
12 mos 4-3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

3-1|2| per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/7
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|15|6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 16th October Sett.:—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 73-3-6.
1945-55 Rs. 105|15|0.
Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.


**UNIQUE SUCCESS**

No operation : No injection
Treatment harmless : Medicine Sweet
Doctor Veteran : Method Scientific
Cure radical : Testimonials inspiring

In case of utter despair *CONSULT SHARP*

**Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath,**
Chowpaty Sea Face, BOMBAY.
OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 11 a. m. and 5 to 8 p. m.



On Sale Everywhere
**HENNESSY'S BRANDY**
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

*Sole Agents:*
HERBERT, 4ON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.


**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

| | Ready Red leafy | Ready Average |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 300 | .... |
| Bengal Fine | 295 | .... |
| Bengal F.G. | 280 | .... |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 300 | .... |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 280 | .... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 335 | 325 |
| Nagpur Fine | 335 | 325 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 325 | 310 |
| Arvi Fine | 325 | 310 |
| Amraoti Fine | 320 | 295 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 315 | 280 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 305 | 275 |
| Khandesh Fine | 290 | 270 |
| Muthia Fine | .... | .... |
| Muthia F.G. | 245 | 235 |
| Nanded\|Purna F.G.G.S. | 305 | 280\|90 |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 290 | 280 |
| Parbhani\|Sailu F.G.G.S. | .... | 285 |
| Indore\|Ujjain Fine | 305 | 280 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 295 | 280\|85 |
| Surat Fine | .... | .... |
| Broach Fine | 345 | .... |
| Broach F.G. | .... | .... |
| Westerns M.G. | 325 | .... |
| Cambodia | 410 | .... |
| Miraj\|Sangli | 335 | .... |
| Compta Good | 350 | .... |
| Dhollera | .... | .... |
| Kadi\|Viramgam | .... | .... |

**OILS AND CAKES.**

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Bombay, Oct. 12.
Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 653|9 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 520 per ton.


**NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| " Subscribed | " | 3,56,05,275 |
| " Paid-up | " | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | " | 1,15,36,676 |

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
**Central Bank Building,**
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.


Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 151 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 60 per ton.

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

Bombay, Oct. 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F.P. Bales | | 1928-29 | 1927-28 |
| Receipts to date | 11-10-28 | 2436000 | 2638000 |
| " Yesterdaf | do. | 8500 | 94000 |
| Exports to date | do. | 1420000 | 1392000 |
| Stock at Ports | 5-10-28 | 1169000 | 1822000 |
| " Interior Towns | do. | 603000 | 734000 |
| " Liverpool | 5-10-28 | 575000 | 1058000 |
| Visible Supply | 5-10-28 | 3064000 | 4461000 |
| Quantity in Sight | do. | 3073000 | 3610000 |

# TRADE & FINANCE.

## BANK RATE LIKELY TO RISE

## Mounting Prices with increased Trading in Share Market

### WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Money market ruled easy with lenders of call funds at 2 per cent. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs.386 lacs. Within the coming few weeks, Bank rate is likely to rise if demand continues at the present rate. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows a large decrease of Rs. 412.77 lacs.

The gilt-edged market ruled quiet except 3 1/2 per cent. paper which ruled steady as a result of oversold technical condition. Tenders for Rs. 2 crores Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

In sympathy with sterling ex-change, the undercurrent is somewhat better, yet spot gold is unaltered at Rs. 21/6/3 per tola. Silver market displayed a steadier outlook with a rise in prices. The average daily offtake amounts to only 60 bars and stocks are enlarged to about 6,500 bars.

As a result of resumption of work in all mills, textile shares exhibited steadier conditions and most of the leaders show some gains. Great activity exists in Tata Iron shares which are well supported by Bull operators. Tata Hydros were firm.

Cotton markets ruled rather steady with an upward price tendency. Yarn market remains steady with quotations generally unchanged. The demand for ready sugar continued good with a fairly broad business.

### MONEY.

Conditions in the money market have kept easy with lenders of call funds at 2 per cent. The latest statement of the Bank indicates a substantial increase of about Rs. 386 lacs in the trade demand. This large increment is chiefly the result of a net gain of Rs. 548.77 lacs under "Loans". Since funds in trade centres are to be had at rates under that of the Bank, this sharp rise has occasioned some surprise. Any continued efflux of funds suggests the likelihood of a rise in the bank rate within the coming few weeks. It should be noted that this occurred during early December last year when the cash balance stood at about Rs. 16 1/2 crores and the percentage was about 20.84. While the present rate for call funds is relatively low, still money is not particularly plentiful and any improved trade demand for crop financing would harden rates perceptibly. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 1/2 per cent., two months 3 per cent., three months 3 1/2 per cent. four months 3 3/4 per cent. and six months 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

### STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 5th October 1928 shows a large decrease of Rs. 412.77 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 19,33,93,000 as compared with Rs. 27.19 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.36, a decrease of 5.10 per cent under last week. Loans have swelled by the large figure of Rs. 548.77 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are down by 40.65 lacs and Rs. 18.64 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 431.13 lacs to 5.60 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, and other deposits are up by Rs. 94.08 lacs to Rs. 72.89 crores. The bank rate still stands at 5 per cent.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

With the exception of 3-1/2 per cent. paper which remains steady as a result of the oversold position in the bazar, other gilt-edged securities are generally quiet with limited enquiry. 3-1/2 per cent Paper improved to 75-5. 1945-55 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 106-1. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans were placed at Rs. 100—12 and Rs. 101—12. 6 per cent Bonds 1950 and 1951, changed hands at Rs. 102—10 and Rs. 103—10, and 1932 at Rs 104-12. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loans receded slightly to Rs 110. 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 is quoted at Rs. 85-2 and 1934—37 at Rs. 93-2. 4-1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds stand at 97-7 and 1935-60 Loan at Rs. 94-4.

### TREASURY BILLS.

A Press communique of the 9th instant states that the total amounts of Treasury bills tendeded were Rs. 5,66,50,000 of three months and Rs. 1,66,55,000 of six months. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-15-9 and above aggregating Rs. 99,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-3 and above aggregating Rs. 577,000 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 97-8-0 were allotted approximately 65 per cent. Total amount of six months' bills accepted was Rs 1,00,75,000. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders for three and six months bills are Rs. 99 and Rs. 97-8-2 respectively. Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three and six months bills will be received on Tuesday the 16th October and payment for the same to be made on Friday the 19th instant.

The currency return of 7th October 1928 shows a small decrease of Rs. 15.23 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 184.44 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs 17.85 lacs to Rs 103-84 crores, while Silver bullion under coinage is slightly up by Rs. 2.60 lacs to Rs 2.89 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain still unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 74.00 as against 74.02 a week ago.

### EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange has been a trifle quieter this week, but the rates are unaltered at 1s. 6-1/32 for seller and 1s. 6-1/16d. for buyers. The rejection by Government of tenders under 1/6-1/16 did not exert the usual influence owing to the present money situation. Exchange in general, however, is basically firm, particularly in Calcutta where ready as well as forward rates are steady. The following are the forward rates:—October-November 1s. 6-1/32d. December-January 1s. 6-1/16d. February 1s. 6-1/32d. March 1s. 6d. and April 1s. 5-31/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dollers 4-84-27/32 to dollers 4.85-1/4, but closed at dollers 4.85-5/32. French francs depreciated from 124.03 to 124.23. The Belga was sstationary at 34.90, while the Italian lira after improving to 92.50 closed at 92.65.

### GOLD.

Ready gold is quotably unaltered at Rs. 21-6-3 per tola, but the undercurrent is somewhat better in sympathy with sterling exchange. Both the offtake and stocks on hand are unchanged at 8000 tolas and 1-1/4 lacs tolas respectively. Ready soverigns are quoted at Rs. 13-7-0, delivery 26th October at 13-6-6 and delivery 26th November at Rs. 13-6-3. In London the quotation for gold after declining to 84s. 11d. closed at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/6/3 and Rs. 21/6/0 for ready, and 29th October settlement and Rs. 21/6/0 and 21/5/9 for 28th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £22,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India and China is about £472,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,824 bars and Rs. 31,100 in coin. This week's shipment from London to India is expected to be £1,46,500.

### SILVER.

Silver displayed a steadier outlook this week with a rise in prices. Ready which opened at Rs. 60/5 registered an advance of about one rupee, but reacted sharply towards the end and closes at Rs. 60-6 per 100 tolas. Conditions in Shanghai with resultant firmness in London have been the chief factors. Report from China state that the requirements for crop financing there are large and that two mints are about to resume the coinage of silver dollers. However, one should not lose sight of the fact that the offtake in India remains at a low ebb and that stocks in the principal silver markets are comparatively large. Most of the operations for American account were concerned with selling, while China banks bought to some extent. Despite settlement, the average daily offtake amounts to only 60 bars, while stocks on hand are enlarged to some 6500 bars (excluding a shipment of 393 bars to Shanghai) as a result of heavy arrivals from abroad. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London improved from 2/7-5/8d. to 2s.7-15/16d. but closed at 2s. 7-13/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 27d. and 26-3/4d. for ready and 27-1/16d. and 26-13/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 61-3 and 60-5 for ready, Rs. 61-4 and 60-9 for 1st November settlement and Rs. 61-6 and 60-11 for 1st December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £230,000 account China, Option Bombay. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India and China is about £101,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 7,90,213 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000 and from Durban £100,000 (£40,000 in gold and £60,000 in soverigns) shipped on the 8th instant.

### SHARES.

Although the strike situation is not as satisfactory as might be, cotton mill shares have nevertheless been slightly steady and most of the leaders show small gains. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 847/8—850—855; Centurys Rs. 408/12—412/8, Crescent Rs. 152/8—155; Fazulbhoy Rs. 803/12—815 Indian Bleaching Rs. 255—252/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 373/15—375; Kohinoor Rs. 221/4; Madhowji Rs. 67/8—70; New Great 253/12—255—256/4; Pearls Rs. 527/8; Simplex Rs. 92/8—96/12; Swadeshi Rs. 482/8—478/12—481/4.

Conditions in the miscellaneous section were very firm. Steels and Cements attracting most attention. Improved steel prices in the United Kingdom have been responsible for the optimism displayed in these shares. Tata Steel Ordys. improved from Rs. 77/8 to Rs. 82 and Defds. from Rs. 280 to Rs. 296/4. Bundi Cements were steady at Rs. 24/4. Indian Cements advanced from Rs. 373/12 to Rs. 391/4. Tata Hydros gained to Rs. 1,151/4. Valleys were 707/8. Alcocks rose by few points from Rs. 366/4 to Rs. 380 and Bombay Burma Trading shares from Rs. 813/12 to Rs. 826/4. Bombay Trams were unaltered at Rs. 151/14. Bombay steam shares kept steady at Rs. 288/2 and Scindias after rose to 16. There is no change to report in railway shares.

Imperial Bank shares slightly advanced from Rs. 1,471/4 to Rs. 1,482/8 and Contributories from Rs. 360 to Rs. 366/4. Bank of India shares advanced to Rs. 95/8 while those of the Central Banks kept steady at Rs. 24/4.

### YARN MARKET REPORT.

Our market remains steady during the week under review with prices more or less unchanged. Offtake was rather moderate and consuming centres are purchasing at present only for their immediate requirements. The steady tone which prevailed in the cotton market had an effect in the yarn prices which remained more or less unchanged. If the present prices of raw material are maintained we expect yarn prices to remain firm at the present level. Although the mill strike ended last week some 15 mills especially Sassoon Group were not working but to these even the end has come and since yesterday all the mills in Bombay have began working. It will take sometime to put the mills to normal working and we expect it will take about not less than a month. The only important event we have to report is the publication of the Third Bureau Report and although it was rather bullish, hedge selling came and prices did not go straightaway.

English yarns.—Stocks are decreasing in single and twofold yarns and arrivals are rather small. Although the doubling yarns which the dealers have booked are coming at present, but as the offtake is moderate it had no particular effect and the prices remained steady. In forward business no important business is reported as the prices quoted by Manchester friends are comparatively higher and except some few sales in twofold forties no particular business is to be reported. Dealers are not inclined to operate at higher prices as they are not confident in the present cotton prices.

Japanese yarns.—Arrivals were there in 40s yarn during the week and as the offtake decreased owing to very high rate prices declined by one anna per lb in ready goods and declined by 1/2 anna in forward. Even yet prices are comparatively higher and so no important interest is taken in these. In case of double yarns stocks are sold moderately and prices have remained steady at the last week's level. In Mercerised yarns these are sold hand to mouth and as the ready prices are comparatively lower we expect some demand in the near future. Stocks are not large and we do not expect any big change in this class of yarns. In forward business Japanese house are quoting comparatively higher prices and so no business is to be reported during the week under review. Sampin remained firm at Yen 237 and exchange remains steady at 125 1/2.

Artificial Silk yarns Stocks are there as before and prices are decreasing slowly and slowly. As the stocks are very large no forward business is to be reported at present and we do not expect any new business in the near future.

Indian Yarns—Since our last mills have been working and within a fortnight we expect goods to be ready. During the week under review the mill have sold about 5000 bales for deliveries 2 or 3 months ahead at reasonable prices. Although offtake is not satisfactory and as the cotton is very steady we expect demand from consuming centres within a short time and we expect moderate business to go in the this class of yarns. Upcountry mills who were trying to enter this market will have no more chance and the stocks which are lying here are sold at market rates.

The tone of the market is firm and if cotton keeps up we expect prices to remain steady at the present level.

### WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

During the week under report, a fair quantity of about 1200 tons Victoria, Dishargarh and Baraboni Coal ex s.s. Jalajyoti has changed hands at Rs. 15/4 per ton. c.i.f. The business of about 1000 tons Victoria and Baraboni Coal ex s.s. Zayani is also done at Rs. 15/2 per ton. c.i.f.

From s.s. Menin, 250 tons. Lodna Steam Coal has been sold at Rs. 15/1 per ton. c.i.f.

The market has received to some extent, on accunt of the mill strike having been to an end.

The market is steady and quiet.

During the week the s.s. Jalajyoti arrived on the 6th inst. and finished discharging yesterday the 11th instant. s.s. Menin is expected to-day with Lodna Steam Coal.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

12-10-28 s.s. Menin Lodna Steam Coal Turner Morrison & Co.,

15-10-28 s.s. Sarvistan Victoria & Boraboni Choonilal Marfal & Co.

25-10-28 s.s. Zayani Victoria & Baraboni Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

5-11-28 s.s. Shuja Barari Jheria Coal Eastern Bunkerers Ld. and Gandhi & Co.

10-11-28 s.s. A steamer Natal Group Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

| Quality | C. I. F. | Ex-Scales Darukhana. |
|---|---|---|
| Natal Group Coal | 25/3 Sh. | Rs. 19/- |
| Deshargarh | Rs. 15/12 | Rs. 17/-. |
| Seobpore Poniati | Rs. 15/8 | Rs. 16/12 |
| Lodna Steam Coal | Rs. 15/12 | Rs. 17/-. |
| Victoria & Baraboni | Rs. 15/2 | |
| Barabomi Jheria Coal | Rs. 15/6. | |

### KARACHI SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly market report from Messrs. Gulab & Co. dated Karachi 9th inst:—

Railway Shares.—A limited business has been transacted in Railway Shares with no notable changes in the prices to record. Larkhanas were taken up at Rs. 91/- and Upper Sinds at Rs. 89/-.

Electrics.—This section has once more drawn the attention. There has been some Up-country demand for Karachi Electrics and the prices have advanced to Rs. 137/-. The Hyderabad Electrics have few sellers hence the business is difficult to put through. The Shikarpur Electrics have not met with much enquiry inspite of handsome dividends the Company has been paying.

Flour.—The price of the commodity has firmed up and the Mills who have got stock of Wheat should do well.

Govt. Securities.—The prices have been steady with a good enquiry for 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes and 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan in particular. The future continues to be unce:tain.

| Name of the Company. | Paid up value. | Present value. |
|---|---|---|
| Sind Lights | 100-0-0 | 136-0-0 |
| Sind Lighterage | 150-0-0 | 140-0-0 |
| Larkhana Jacobabad | 100-0-0 | 91-0-0 |
| Upper Sinds | 100-0-0 | 89-0-0 |
| **ELECTRICS.** | | |
| Karachi Electrics | 100-0-0 | 137-0-0 |
| Hederabad Electrics | 100-0-0 | 135-0-0 |
| **DEBENTURES.** | | |
| 6 per cent Karachi Port Trust | 100-0-0 | 110-0-0 |
| **FLOUR MILLS.** | | |
| Karachi Flour Mills | 80-0-0 | 135-0-0 |
| India Flour Mills | 60-0-0 | 110-0-0 |
| Century Flour Mills | 100-0-0 | 100-0-0 |

### THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay Oct. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 48/15, Highest Rs. 49/2 Lowest Rs.— Closing Rs. 48/14/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/7/6, Highest Rs.—Lowest Rs.— Closing 477/1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/12, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 54-8/6.

### WHEAT OUTLOOK

#### LARGE VISIBLE SUPPLY

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

"Expect lower. Visible supply 280 3/4 million bushels compared with last year 128 1/2 and week ago 196 1/2. "

"Australian River Plate satisfactory. Canada United States supplies burdensome, must find an export level."

"Canadian Bureau Condition 95 per cent. Quantity of course largte."

Wheat prices:

Oct. close at 9/3s. 5/8d.

Dec. close at 9/3s. 5/8d.

Mar. close. at 9/3s. 7/8d.

May close. at 9/4s. 1/2d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 121 5/8 cents.

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London Oct. 11.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.— Shipment sellers October 44/6

Buenos Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.— Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. 44/3

Wheat, South Australian Parcels.— Not offered.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels.— Not offered.

(Continued from column 6.)

Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100), 330, 1151-4
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,050.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1151-4. 110-1/2
Tata Power O. (1,000), 522-8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## TATA HYDROS IN DEMAND

### UNDERTONE IMPRESSIVE

### TATA STEEL SHARES GOING STRONG

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Cotton mill shares opened steady and ruled firm as a result of firmness in values of raw cotton and resumption of work in Sassoon Group Mills. The market showed distinctly better tone but sentiment continues divided. Although prices have recovered well from the lowest level, the trend of prices is likely to be guided by raw cotton values. Some operators seem nervous to buy and looks like narrow fluctuating market for some time. Fazal shares are showing considerable demand as it is said that there exists some short interest in this scrip. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 853/12 and receded to Rs. 852/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was good support and prices improved to Rs. 856/4 and finally closed at Rs. 855. Fazal opened at Rs. 813/12 and after receding to Rs. 812/8 improved to Rs. 816/4 and closed at Rs. 815. Pearl opened at Rs. 527/4 and after touching Rs. 530/6 closed at Rs. 527/8. Century opened Rs. 411/4 declined to Rs. 409/6 rose to Rs. 413/12 and closed at Rs. 412/8. Nagpur opened at Rs. 512/8 and closed at Rs. 513/12. Colaba Land were steady at Rs. 140. Crescent ruled steady at Rs. 155. Indore Malwa maintained Rs. 375. Kohinoor was quoted Rs. 221/4. New Great opened at Rs. 255 and closed at Rs. 256/4. Simplex opened at Rs. 93/12 and advanced to Rs. 96/14. Swadesh gained Rs. 1/4 after opening and closed at Rs. 481/4. Pahani gained Re. 1/4 and closed at Rs. 237. Gokaks were done at Rs. 121/4.

Steel shares were very steady and some are led to believe that there will be no end to the rise. Defds. opened at Rs. 291/10 and Ordinary at Rs. 80/12. There was some liquidation which brought down Defd. to Rs. 290/14 but again rose to Rs. 298/2. Ordinary advanced to Rs. 82/2 and closed at Rs. 82, while Defds. closed at Rs. 296/4.

Tata Hydros were very firm on reports that the G.I.P. Rly. has postponed of having its own power house and the contract is to be placed with this concern. Mills have also resumed work and this concern is bound to receive its share of profits.

E. D. Sassoon shares opened at Rs. 11/9 but declined one pice. Kasturchands were done at Rs. 17/8. Barat Mills found buyers at Rs. 51/4. Laxmi Cotton fetched the prices of 1680. Sassoon Silks were reported at Rs. 82.

Gujarat Railway shares were bought at Rs. 93/6. Tapti Valley shares changed hands at Rs. 707/8.

India Bank improved to Rs. 95/8 after opening at Rs. 95. Imperial Bank shares were in good demand which opened at Rs. 1475 and advanced to Rs. 1482/8. New issues were done at Rs. 366/4. Union Bank shares were sold at Rs. 3/10/6. Centrals were done at Rs. 24/4.

Tata Power Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 517/8 and rose to Rs. 522/8.

Katni Defd. shares opened at Rs. 970 and flared up to Rs. 990. Punjab Cement Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 15/10 and closed at Rs. 15/12 with buyers.

New India grinded at Rs. 22/2 with a small business. Mercantile Ince. shares opened at Rs. 7/8 and buyers took up to Rs. 7/10.

Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 15/2 and kept on hardening till it reached Rs. 16.

Tata Steel Second Pref. shares opened to-day at Rs. 96/12 and closed very steady at Rs. 97/2.

Kemp and Co. shares were sold to-day at Rs. 200. Bombay Burma (New) opened at Rs. 295 and closed at Rs. 296/4. British Burmah Petrol shares opened at Rs. 4/12/6 and closed steady at Rs. 4/13.

Indian Bleaching shares opened at Rs. 256/4 but closed at Rs. 255. Alcock opened at Rs. 376/4 and closed at Rs. 380. Bombay Burmah Old opened at Rs. 820 and advanced to Rs. 826/4. Trams were neglected at Rs. 151/14. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 285 and ruled steady to Rs. 288/2. Bundi Cements were steady at Rs. 24/4. Central India Mining grinded at Rs. 14/8. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 388/12 and hardened to Rs. 391/4. Katni Cement Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 272/8 after opening at Rs. 267/8. Shivrajpur recorded no change at Rs. 32. Tata Hydro Ordinary opened at Rs. 1140 and closed firm at Rs. 1150.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 390.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 855.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 513/12.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1/2.
Central (100) (yr. 20) 412 8.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 155.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 140.
Dawn (250) 35, 551/4.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0.11-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 12.
Fazalbhoy (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 815.
Finlay (100) 0, 125.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 121/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 375.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 255.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturchand (50) 17/8.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 221/12.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 75, 1682/8.
Madhowji Darmsey (100) nil, 70.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) (yr. 30) 1,450.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 171-4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Gocouldas (1000) (O) 1575
New Great Mills (100), 0, 256/4.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 95
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 237/8.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 527-8.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 380.
Simplex (250) 96-14.
Sholapur (100) 325, 6300.
Simplex (250), 96-14.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100), 15, 481/4.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130
Tata Mills (500) 60.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 99, 2670.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1/2.

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. Nil, 380.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10 826-4
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4/13.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 288-2.
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p. c. 237-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Aus. 4. 4-12-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12/8.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 1, 22/2
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance N.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2375.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682/8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 16.
Tata Construction (30) 4 64/8
Tata Iron Defd., (30), 296-4.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 97-4.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 296-4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) Rs. 1, 82.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50), Re. 1, 52-12.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57/8.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

### CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1-4, 24-2.
Central India Mining (10), 0, 14-1/2.
Gwalior Cement (100) 128-12.
Indian Cement O. (250) 391-4.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 272-8.
Punjab Cement O. (10), 15-12.
United Cement (100) 161.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p. c. 182/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 3 32

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c., 708-12.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

### PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 707-8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 471/14
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.

(Continued in column 4.)

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Daily letter telegrams for Belgium may be accepted via Indian Radio at four and half annas per word subject to a minimum of twenty words per telegram.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 14th instant.

### BOMBAY POSTMEN'S UNION.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Postmen's Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank Road.

### JOINT BOARD CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Joint Board Congress Nationalist Municipal Party will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

### FIRST BOMBAY MUSIC CONFERENCE

It has been decided by the Reception Committee of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya to postpone the first Bombay Music Conference which was to commence its sittings from to-day (Saturday) till the month of November. The dates and the place will be published later on.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 86. The total mortality this day last year was 61.

### RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga, (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

The B. I. S.S. "Dumana" which left London on the 29th ultimo arrived Port Said on Thursday morning and left there the same afternoon.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Murdoch" left Suez on the evening of the 10th instant.

### LAXMI NAGAR-KHAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, there will be a public meeting to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in Laxmi Society's Pavilion, when Mr. Thakordas P. Munim, the President of the Association will give an interesting account of his tour to Kashmere and the floods in Kashmere.

To-morrow (Sunday) the third Annual General meeting will be held in Laxi Society's Pavilion at 4-30 p.m. to adopt the annual report and the audited statement of account and to elect new office-bears. Members are requested to attend.

### MAHAYAGNM AT MADHAV BAUG.

Palani Subramania Sivam writes:—

It has been arranged to perform Sahasrachandika Mahayagam at Madhav Baug, Bombay, during the ensuing Dassera Puja, Navarathri (14th to 28th October, 1928).

PROGRAMME: 14TH OCT., 1928.

5 a.m. to 6 a.m. Ganapath Puja and Homa.

7 a.m. to 10 a.m. Ghadasthapana Yentrasthapana Puja.

10 a.m. to 12 noon Srisooktha Homa, Sapthasathi Parayana and Deeparadhana.

6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Agniprathishta, Sapthasphi Homa and Deeparadhana.

15TH TO 27TH OCT., 1928.

5 a.m. to 6 a.m. Ganpath Homa.

7 a.m. to 12 noon Srisooktha Parayana, Sapthasathi Parayana and Deeparadhana.

4 p.m. to 9 p.m. Srisooktha Homa, Sapthasathi Homa and Deeparadhana.

28TH OCTOBER, 1928.

5 a.m. to 6 a.m. Ganapath Homa.

7 a.m. to to 12 noon Preliminaries for Poorna Auhudhi and Ghadu Visarjana, etc.

Lalitha Sahasranama Archana and Vedaparayana will also be conducted in addition to the above functions both in the morning and in the evening.

Feeding of poor Narayanas (all class of devotees) daily at 12 noon and 9 p.m. during the period off this Mahayagnm.

### MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held at Chota Kabarastan to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. to consider the Nehru Report. Maulana Shafi Daoodi will preside.

## DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN KATCHA KHANDI CASE

### JUDGEMENT RESERVED

The appeal filed by Bombay Government against the acquittal of Thavarmal Rupchand, a Member of the Mahajan Association, on the charge of wagering under Section 4 of the Gambling Act in respect of 'Katcha Khandi' transactions, came on for further hearing before Justices Mirza and Baker at the High Court.

Mr. Coyajee resuming his arguments for the defence submitted that according to the prosecution, no delivery were given or taken before the raid. But this was an impossibility looking to the circumstances. The Mahajan Association was incorporated on 17th July 1925 and on 21st July its Provisional Committee prepared Rules on 22nd July 1925. The bazar was opened in the presence of over 2,000 people when it was announced that transactions were to be opened in the New April/May Fully Good Broach Cotton. It was in evidence and this was important that April-May *Sodas* of New Crop were going on on the Patia of East India Cotton Association months before it was opened here, i.e., from the month of May. The delivery dates of July-August would be from 1st July and they were at the tag-end of July when the deliveries of the cotton in respect of which transactions had been entered into months before, were in the process of being given and taken, and so sane man who had to do genuine business would enter into commitment in respect of a *Vaida* which was being liquidated.

It is in Dadiba's evidence that *Katcha Khandi* whatever its form it had existed since years past. When Government controlled cotton as a war measure what is called *Katcha Khandi* was alive and kicking, and we have the rule 69 under the Cotton Control Act 1 of 1919 which calls this speculative and asks its members to desist from it but the best of the Government brains of the Legislature of the day have not deemed it of either wagering or gambling nature. We have again the rules of 1921-22. There an identical clause exists as rule 56, which Counsel read and submitted that East India Cotton Association had itself come into existence in 1922. This was followed by Cotton Contract Act of 1922 Act XIV. This Act like its Predecessor also provided for formation of the rules under Section 5 and Rule 48 which was enacted in 1924. It could not, therefore, be said that neither Government nor Police knew of its existence. It is not a gamble in the hook, nook and corner. Where the people would conceal themselves for fear of falling into police custody. The business was being alone whatever it was in the thick of the City in open day light. Neither the East India Cotton Association nor its worthy Chairman Sir Purshottamdass against whom I do not propose to be harsh, had thought of condemning it or stopping it, nor had it come in their fertile brain that it was a gamble from its inception.

### A KICK TO THE MAHAJAN.

But it is when they come to know that genuine bonafide business in cotton was to be started for the preservation of the rights of agriculturists and small holders who were being swallowed by big capitalists and when it struck them that Shri Mahajan Association might in future be their rival Institution that Sir Purshottamdass promptly woke up as his autocracy would tolerate no rivalry in the field of business.

Mr. Justice Mirza: They say it is their monopoly.

Mr. Coyajee:—If it were their monopoly which I do not admit for a moment that cannot give them a right to call a genuine business a gamble or to allege that it is started with the object of gamble, but I find my theory of defence in their very correspondence and will show that East India Cotton Association were not honest in their allegations and for that purpose it will be necessary to refer your Lordships to their correspondence with Government.

Mr. Coyajee submitted that if it was the intention of the Legislature to treat even the genuine transactions of delivery as gambling there was nothing to prevent, at the dictation of Sir Purshottamdas, to have a word or line in the said act and incorporate Khandi transactions in the law of gambling. The East India Association in their letter to Government says that the Mahajan is not under any control and if unchecked, would attract to its circle a large body or members setting the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association at defence.

Counsel continuing said how the members of the East India had honoured these bye-laws was evident from the petition of Mr. Halai to His Excellency the Governor and the remarks of Mr. Ness Wadia, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association who had condemned the actions of the East India Cotton Association.

Mr. Coyajee then read the Minutes of Shri Mahajan Association Meeting of 27th August 1925 where Mr. Halai said: "you know what movements there had been after this Association had started. The attempts to bury it alive if possible by dealing blows on its existence or continuing. The persons making those attempts have not been successful uptil now. The world very well knows whether the attempts made to bury the Association in the grave are honest or dishonest. Our aim and objects have been mentioned in our Memorandum. Therein (it is stated that) it has been started for the purpose of growing good cotton, for getting cultivation improved and with such good objects. I cannot have respect for one who even after reading that Memorandum comes forth to call it a gambling."

Mr. Coyajee then dealt with the illegality of the warrant and other points.

After the Government pleader replied, Their Lordships reserved judgment.

## G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

### MEETING AT LONAVLA

An extra ordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held at Wadekar Hall Lonavla on 10th October 1928. The attendence was good.

Mr. Bradley made a speech dealing with the progress of the Trade Union Movement and pointed out certain weaknesses of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and Trade Union Congress and said that this weakness must be remedied at this year's meeting of the Trade Union Congress and All India Railwaymen's Federation at Jherin. He then read the demands that have been raised before the Agent.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar, gave a brief report of the Simla meeting of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and explained the programme of demands that have been submitted to the Railway Board. He called upon the workers to back all those demands with the hundred per cent organisation. He then dealt with certain local grievances such as the harassment by local officials etc.,

Resolutions were passed supporting the Simla demands, condemning the action of the station Master, Lonavla in preventing Mr. Pitkar from attending the Managing Committee meetings of the Mutual Benefit Society and electing Mr. Pitkar as the representative of the Lonavla local centre.

## STRIKE SITUATION AT SHOLAPUR

A Bombay correspondent writes under Friday's date:—

"The Managing Committee of the Sholapur Branch of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, decided at its meeting held on Wednesday night to call off the Strike of the workers in the Vishnu, Laxmi and the Jam Mills. Accordingly at a mass meeting of the workers held on Thursday Mr. N. M. Joshi, President of the Union advised the men to join work from Friday, morning. It is expected that the Managements of these mills will take back most of the men. The Strike of the Narsing Giri Mill still continues. It is heard that the criminal case against Dr. Antrolikar may be compounded and the same may happen in the Criminal case against Kurban Hussain."

## PATIDAR STREE MANDAL

The report of the above Mandal, from 5th October 1925, (the date of its foundation) upto 31st August 1928, is published, which shows the varied activities of the institution for a period of nearly three years. The Patidar Bhagini Samaj which was founded at Petland in the month of Kartak Samvat 1980, that is about five years ago, resolved to start a branch in Bombay. On the 5th October 1925 a meeting was held, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, for the purpose; and it was resolved therein to open a Bombay Branch of the Patidar Bhagini Samaj but as the latter was conducting its activities without collecting any subscription from members, it was resolved to make the proposed institution quite separate from the Samaj. The Bombay institution was therefore named the Patidar Stree Mandal.

In the first meeting of the Mandal, held on 12th June 1926, the aims and objects and the rules of the Mandal were explained and it was resolved to elect Kashibhen Shankerbhai Amin as President and Gangabehan Gordhandas Patel as Secretary. A harkrtan meeting was held on 28th March 1926. A New Year meeting was also held in which songs were sung, and all those present passed a pleasant evening. Arrangements were also made once to take the members to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, when the members saw for themselves how the blind were doing the work of sewing clothes, cooking, washing, singing, etc. On 13th January 1927, a meeting was held under the auspices of several institutions including the Patidar Mandal where Mrs. Patrick Lawrence M. P. delivered a lecture under the presidentship of Mrs. Naidu which showed to what extent women can render service to society. A preliminary meeting was arranged to concert measures for rendering help for the relief of those stricken with the flood disasters of Gujerat and Kathiawar, where Rs. 1,000 were collected on the spot. Altogether Rs. 3,331 were collected for the relief, the expenditure of which is shown in an appendix in the report. The report, concludes, after sympathising with the deaths of the members of the Mandal during the period under review and thanking those who have helped in making the diverse activities of the Mandal a success.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interview to Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, at Simla on thursday.

# TO-DAY'S RACES.

### SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-0 P.M.—THE SIBUR PLATE.
PRINCE ARTHUR ..... 1
DRY SUGAR ..... 2
SUNAMA ..... 3

2-30 P.M.—THE CURSETJEE DHUNJI-SHAW PLATE.—DIV. II.
SAIFULZAMAN ..... 1
GOOLIAB ..... 2
DILAWAR BEG ..... 3

3-0 P.M.—THE CURSETJEE DHUNJI-SHAW PLATE.—DIV. I.
SHIVAJI PRASAD ..... 1
SARSAM ..... 2
JALMOOD ..... 3

3-30 P.M.—THE WARWICK PLATE.—DIV. I.
BLYTH BACHELOR ..... 1
STAR OF FRANCE ..... 2
ABSORBENT ..... 3

4-0 P.M.—THE WARWICK PLATE.—DIV. II.
SUNNYMOON ..... 1
BRANNOCKSTOWN ..... 2
THEONA ..... 3

4-30 P.M.—THE COBHAM HANDICAP.
MODESTY ..... 1
ORANGE LENA ..... 2
SOME LADY ..... 3

5-0 P.M.—THE ST. LEGER PLATE.
IAN BAN ..... 1
PRIDE OF PRIESTOWN ..... 2
GAY CHRISTIAN ..... 3

5-30 P.M.—THE ECLIPSE PLATE.
VESINGTON PLANET ..... 1
SHRI NARAYEN ..... 2
GOLDEN QUEST ..... 3

6-0 P.M.—THE KIRKEE PLATE.
ZEEBAR ..... 1
JODI ..... 2
HAMOND ..... 3

## RACING IN BOMBAY

### LONDON PAPER'S COMMENT

The following appears in "Truth", London:—

In this imperfect world one is wise to be thankful for small mercies, so it was with a certain amount of satisfaction that race-goers in Bombay learned of the punishment that the W.I.T.C. inflicted on an erring jockey, Morris, the jockey in question, has had his license withdrawn, according to the "Evening News of India" as the result of an enquiry held into the running of a horse named "Robert" in the Mohammerah Plate on the first day of the Poona Summer Meeting as compared with his running in the Koweit Plate seven days later. To quote the local newspaper "the horse was nowhere on the first occasion, but registered a stylish win on his second outing."

The explanation of this difference in form was not accepted and that of the owner "Mr. Marks," was also not entirely satisfactory to the Stewards, and he was warned that in future his entries might be refused. This is not a very heavy penalty to inflict on an owner. Morris is the possessor of an unenviable record. In August 1924, I understand, after an enquiry into the running of one his mounts, the Poona Stewards deprived him of his license until December. In July 1926, after the Mysore Races, the B. C.T.C. whose rules control Mysore Racing, withdrew his license. In August 1927, his license was restored to him for the Poona Meeting. Once again he has lost it.

Racing men in England will ask themselves when he will lose it for good. It is obviously foolish to give it back to him when he makes such use of it. The Stewards of the W.I.T.C. are very sensitive to criticism aimed at Bombay Racing. They have only themselves to thank, when they allow a jockey with such a history to ride again. The action taken in regard to this man is a small step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. And the effect will certainly be nullified if Morris ever has his license to ride restored in the future.

## ALLEGED ERRATIC HANDICAPPING AT POONA

### OWNERS DISSATISFIED

The handicapping at Poona has been universally criticised lately and several owners have expressed dissatisfaction with the treatment meted out to their horses. Last week the handicappers blundered with regard to Atreas in the Western India Stakes and the horse was withdrawn from the race, as a protest against the severe handicapping, by Messrs. Heath and Bird who jointly own the horse.

Mr. R. H. Gaghagan has complained to the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. about the unfair treatment of Hashhash in the Kirkee Plate which will be run this afternoon. The reasons for the protest are as follows:—

Hashhash has been alloted 8St. 21lbs. in the Kirkee Plate which is extremely severe considering that the horse has shown no form for two seasons. On September 15 in the Lawn Plate (Div. I) which was won by Some Surprise 7St. 11lb.). Hashhash who did not run was receiving 1lb from the win. In the Kirkee Plate Some Surprise's weight is 8st. 1lb. whereas Hashhash is alloted 8st. 21lbs.

Fancy going up 12lbs. in the weights for not winning at all. For purposes of comparison it is interesting to study the weights of Telafar who ran in the Lawn Plate carrying 7st. 3lbs. has been given 7st. 4lbs. in the Kirkee Plate. It is obvious that the handicapper has made a serious mistake and the protest of Mr. Gahangan is justified under the circumstances.

## JAPANESE COTTON MERCHANT EULOGISED

A large number of cotton merchants, muccadums and brokers met on Friday evening in the Cotton Exchange Building, Sewree, to wish "Bon Voyage" to Mr. I. Ohta, Manager of the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided and euloggised the good qualities of Mr. I. Ohta.

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 11.

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# Under the Clock

(BY "TWIPLEX.")

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1928.

Verily Sir Joseph Kay's marriage is a successful "scoop". He has put the sleuth hounds of the Press off the track, as skilfully as Miss Mildred Burnett (now Lady Kay) has avoided the "click" of the camera. In this respect, Sir Joseph has even outdone the ex-Speaker of the House of Commons.

* * *

A few weeks back in one of the social functions when Sir Dinshaw Wacha mildly hinted to the "old boy" of Brady about his still being a bachelor, Sir Joseph Kay could not help smiling a significant smile. Surely marriage was not an after-thought to Sir Joseph. The only recourse for his friends is to "wireless" congratulations to Matheran.

* * *

"The last person to whom Sir John spoke before boarding the train was a representative of the 'Times of India'."

* * *

Sir John Simon did the right thing. Yes a representative of the "Times of India" was the last person to whom he should have spoken.

* * *

Sir John has not only done the right thing, but he has also 'said' a right one as thus: "We hope that our work will prove to be not only of value to India but of value to the world."

* * *

How true. As a matter of fact the hope has come very long after its fulfilment. For who can deny the value of the lesson that the Simon Commission has already taught to India?

* * *

And I am almost quite sure, in fact I wouldn't half mind betting, that this lesson has not been lost on the rest of the world also. But in case it has, then "African and Near Eastern papers please copy."

* * *

"If I were a bishop I would a thousand times rather see the church disestablished than find myself compelled to bully subordinate clergymen for doing what I believed to be right."

* * *

This anarchist dictum coming as it does from the proverbially gentle Lord Birkenhead does not require any comment except that what is the gain of the church is the loss of the State.

* * *

"The entire Muslim community of India, as represented by the League, is most emphatically opposed to any scheme of a joint electorate with or without reservation of seats."—From the Memorandum of the All-India Muslim League.

* * *

I know that, through this single para, I have communicated to you a number of shocks. But I could not help it. I was, as if were, not a free agent, because while reading the memorandum I caught the contagion of the authors' spirit to such an extent that I began to behave like them.

* * *

But now that I am quite in my senses I must relieve you by simply stating that the memorandum has emanated from Lahore, the seat of the "All-India" Muslim League and incidentally of Sir Mahomed Shafi.

* * *

I sympathise with you in the tragedy that has befallen you, namely, "the entire Muslim community of India as represented by the League." But I can give you no considerable help in that connection.

* * *

The only poor consolation that I can give you is that it means the entire Muslim community minus (1) the Central Khilafat Committee, (2) the Jamiatul Ulema, (3) the Jinnah League, (4) their provincial branches and (5) those renegades who support the Nehru Report.

* * *

Referring to "a hundred" telegrams of welcome that were handed over to Sir John Simon on Thursday evening, an Anglo-Indian confrere wailed on Friday morning: "They will delay Sir John Simon's sleep in the train."

* * *

Please do not wonder at it. Love, even though it be for Sir John Simon, refuses to recognise the time barrier. In other words it annihilates all sense of time.

* * *

What beats me, however, is that knowing, as Anglo-India did well enough, that "a hundred" telegrams were coming to delay his beauty sleep, why was a wireless sent to hasten his arrival.

* * *

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi likes separate electorates and an orderly dispensation of seats according to communities. But where literature is concerned, he positively revels in confused metaphors and otherwise artistic chaos.

* * *

I will quote one of the two sentences in which he welcomed Sir John Simon on behalf of his Association:—

* * *

"It earnestly trusts that the conjunction of your Commission with its Indian wing will make for harmony, and the guiding star of the great Captain piloting his ship from the West through the shoals and shifting sands of the uncharted and shoreless seas of Hindusthan, will be the ultimate good of England and India and the British Commonwealth, culminating in abiding peace and harmony and the enduring union of two great peoples of East and West for the lasting good and benefit of humanity."

* * *

Should you need further details, which are quite unnecessary, I may inform you that "It" is "the All-India Muslim Legislators' Association, of which H. H. the Aga Khan is the President" and Mr. Ghuznavi the Secretary.

* * *

Your objection that the Aga Khan is not a legislator is silly for two reasons:—

(1) If a ship from the West can fly with an Indian wing through shoals and shifting sands of the uncharted and shoreless seas of Hindusthan to abiding peace and harmony, why can't the Aga Khan, the Association's President.

* * *

(2) The Association is, as you ought to have discovered, composed of mixed metaphors. And now to the daily joke which you must be impatient to enjoy.

* * *

Talking of the Aga Khan I am glad to find that his colours were well represented at Poona—not at the races but at the reception to Sir John—in the person of Nawab Shahrookhyarjang, his first cousin who led the other "receptionists" by the length of the welcome address.

* * *

Maharaja of Darbhanga (by proxy): On behalf of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, on behalf of the All-India Mathadis' Sammelan, on behalf of the All-India Landholders' Association, on behalf of the Bihar Landholders' Association, and on my own behalf——

* * *

Sir John (smilingly): We are well-prepared for the arduous task in front of us.

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*The Bombay Chronicle.*

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1928.

# BOMBAY'S ALL-PARTIES RALLY.

Bombay was late in taking steps to support the All-Parties' Constitution but Thursday's public meeting was even a greater success than the Madras Provincial All-Parties' Conference. The meeting was thoroughly representative of all parties and communities and it unanimously supported the Lucknow Constitution. This complete success was due, in no small measure, to the wise acceptance by the organisers of the meeting of an alteration in the main draft resolution, which made it wholly acceptable to the Independence Party. The original draft resolution ran thus: "This meeting generally approves of the Nehru Report as adopted by the All-Parties' Conference and gives its cordial support to the principles underlying the same." To this were added, at the instance of the Independence Party leaders, the words: "without restricting the liberty of action of those political parties whose goal is Independence." Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the President of the meetings, stated that the change had been introduced to secure the greatest measure of agreement. It is well that the "Times of India" takes special note of the fact that "the Liberal leader of Bombay acquiesced in this compromise." Every true Liberal would acquiesce in it and as a matter of fact the altered resolution was accepted whole-heartedly by the thousands that attended the meeting, only half a dozen persons dissenting, as admitted by the "Times of India." We have, no doubt, a similar resolution would be adopted by public meetings in every city and town in India during the next few days. That is why we specially commended this new feature of the Boycott movement to the notice of the Simon Commission.

The speeches at the meeting in question were all suited to the occasion, many of them being models of exposition and persuasion. The question of the nation's goal and the "next immediate step" towards it being amicably settled by the happy wording of the main resolution, the point specially stressed by most speakers was that dealing with minority representation. Sir Pheroze Sethna made a feeling appeal to the Muslims to emulate the example of the much smaller minority, the Parsis, and to be like them content with and make most of equal opportunities for all. He said the best feature of the Nehru scheme was that it safeguarded the interests of all minorities by specifically providing for equal opportunities for all. Though he has always been one of the friendliest critics of the Government, he could not help warning the people that Government had all along thriven on the principle of "divide and rule" and that it would be a disaster for any community to play into the hands of such a Government. Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji and Mr. M. C. Chagla also pleaded with their co-religionists to give their unstinted support to the Nehru report, as it was the best solution so far devised of the communal problem. It is a pity that Maulana Shaukat Ali deliberately abstained from attending the meeting. He does injustice to himself and a disservice to his community by unduly exaggerating the small differences he has with the supporters of the All-Parties' Conference. Everybody knows that he is not to be classed with men like Sir Mahomed Shafi. If he stands by the last Congress resolution, which we suppose was accepted by him, his only objection to the Nehru scheme could be with reference to the reservation of seats for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal. For, on all other points, the report fairly tallies with the Congress resolution. Even now, as Sir Chimanlal and Mr. Jayakar observed, it is possible to make improvements in the Lucknow settlement without prejudice to the fundamental principles of the scheme. The Maulana would have served his community better if he had supported the Nehru scheme generally and made out a case for any improvements in it.

The most striking feature of the meeting was the realisation by all of the supreme need for unity and action. Mr. Jayakar said that the dream of the late Deshbandhu Das of a united national demand had now been realised for the first time in the history of India. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas passionately pleaded for a united march towards Dominion Status, the country being free to march farther. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta drew pointed attention to the need for a powerful sanction behind the national demand, without which no Constitution, however perfect and however universally approved, would be of any avail. It cannot be denied that the all-important question of sanction or what Mahtama Gandhi calls organic Swaraj has not yet received the attention it deserves. We have, no doubt, that the ensuing National Convention will forge an agreed Swaraj Constitution. The next session of the Congress will have to address itself principally to the task of forging the sanction behind the Constitution.

### SO THE FARCE GOES ON

Sir John Simon had good reason to call the Bombay atmosphere nasty. He could not possibly feel better when even at night he was greeted with the familiar cries, not very complimentary to him. But it is difficult to say which he found nastier, the unwelcome cries of the Bombay public or the purdah arrangements made for him and his team by officials. Sir John sought shelter from the nasty atmosphere in a hurried night flight to Poona. But what does he find there in the early morn but a mile long black flag procession with the same greetings that have haunted him wherever he has gone in India? We shall, however, be as silent on this point as he is. He was received by officials and "representative" bodies, quite as representative as are the Committees of the Legislatures appointed to co-operate with him. It was in the fitness of things that after a back-door exit from Bombay he was greeted with a back-door welcome at Poona from a suburban municipality. But Sir John is a man of small expectations. For he assured the President of the said municipality: "We feel we have been given every encouragement that we would desire in the beginning of our great task." Indeed when to the five hundred memoranda already in his bag are added the greetings of "two hundred people on the Poona platform—necessarily well guarded by the police—"on behalf of various institutions" and about 200 more picked up from the Poona public, what more could be reasonably wished for? Yet Government have not exhausted the possibilities of permutations and combinations. We have no doubt Sir John will broadcast to the world, as he has so often done before, the tale of his splendid reception in India, along with his latest prophetic message to India that his Commission's work "will prove to be not only of value to India but of value to the whole world." Major Atlee had good reason to hang down his face as he drove past the long boycott procession.

### AN OPPORTUNE PRONOUNCEMENT.

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah deserves to be congratulated on the wise and opportune pronouncement he made while opening the Presidency Muslim Educational Conference at Poona on Thursday. He struck the right note when he suggested that it was the educational backwardness of the Musalmans rather than the fact of their being in a minority that was the mainspring of all troubles. If only Musalmans concentrated their efforts on educating their community rather than hagglingtover reservation of seats, they would best serve themselves and the country. For, we believe with Sir Ghulam Husain that "an enlightened and concentrate dminority is better able to look after itself than a vast mass of illiterate and struggling humanity." How are the Musalmans going to remove the illiteracy? Not by multiplying denominational institutions which are harmful both to the nation and the community. As Sir Ghulam Husain pointed out "such institutions involve a great deal of expenditure both capital and recurring" and thus deprive the majority of Muslims of the educational facilities, because these institutions cannot absorb even a small proportion of the total number of young Muslims. Secondly, they deprive the students of the advantages of mixed schools where "youths of different communities and creeds are thrown together and thus come to know and understand each other." Knowledge and understanding thus derived are certain to remove the unfortunate communal tension which is fatal to all and beneficial to none. We would commend Sir Ghulam Husain's speech to Muslim leaders and appeal to them to address themselves to the education of their co-religionists concentrating on the extensive rather than on the intensive side in the shape of a few denominational schools. Specially do we appeal to the administrators of the many trusts in the Presidency to bestir themselves because we cannot too highly emphasise the fact that, as Sir Ghulam Husain said, "if all this money which has been deposited in various trusts for the benefit of the community is used to the best advantage, there need be no more illiteracy in our community." The poverty of the Muslims generally is beyond doubt. But there are a few wealthy Muslims and there are hugh trusts whose money is not utilised in the proper manner. If all this money is diverted to educational purposes by the grant of scholarships to promising Muslim youths, the backwardness of the community will be a thing of the past within a few years.

# EMPEROR AS IDEALIST

## ASOKA'S ACHIEVEMENT

ASOKA. Prof. Radhakumud Mookerji. Macmillan and Co., London. 21s.

(BY K. H. V.)

The words suggest conflict, "Emperor as Idealist". In words, they might represent a paradox. And, for those who see in human conflict a mere paradox of words, human achievements and aspirations could be, as they have often been, classified by attractive and ingenious emphasis. History has not infrequently been offered this seducing blandishment. The ideals, aspirations, character and achievements of Asoka have been, naturally, the pet subject for scholarly activities. The personality of the Emperor passes triumphantly the corridors of time. But scholarship has, hitherto, lagged behind.

**THREE STAGES.**

The three stages of scholarly search for historic evidence of contemporary environment and specific achievement of the great idealist who, ages ago, gave utterance and, practically, the cast and mould for India's thought and destiny have been ably pointed out by Prof. Radhakumud Mookerji. During the period numerous volumes written in Pali, Sanskrit, English, French, German and the present-day Indian vernaculars, have been utilised for a clearer grasp of the period in Indian history which derived its ineffable lustre from Asoka. The evidence, registered in literary records, rock and pillar edicts and inscription has been, no doubt, collected, as Prof. Mookerji rightly observes, piecemeal and at different periods. Cunningham's "epoch-making publication", in 1879, of the inscriptions of Asoka has been, at long interval, followed by the new edition of the 'Corpus' published in 1925 by Hultzsch.

**HIS EDICTS.**

With the publication of that edition "Asokan scholarship" has, Prof. Mookerji states, for some time to come, reached the last stage. He proposes to offer-

(Continued on page 12)

# *Notes of the Day.*

**British Parties and Their Prospects.**

What the prospects of the three British political parties in the next General Election are, is an interesting speculation. Usually every party is certain of one thing, complete victory. But in the coming Election every party, although duly and appropriately optimistic, is certain of another thing: complete uncertainty as to whether it will have an absolute or just a bare majority. Nobody, however, takes the Liberals seriously except themselves. The fight, therefore, for a bare majority, which is the only possibility, will be between Conservatives and Labour. And whatever happens Liberals will come third but, as Commander Kenworthy believes, they will hold the balance. In these circumstances, how the next Parliament will work is a more interesting speculation than what its composition will be. For, among the resolutions which the Annual Liberal Conference is going to pass at Yarmouth, one pledges the party to abolish protective taxes, thus rendering co-operation with the Conservatives impossible. The other declares against any agreement with any other Party which knocks on the head the scheme of Lib-Lab alliance so strenuously advocated by Messrs. H. G. Wells and Hamilton Fyfe and connived at by Mr. Snowden.

**The Explanation.**

In the interview which he gave to Reuter's London correspondent regarding the Empire Parliamentary Delegation, Mr. Natesan has bravely tried to be optimistic, for which we congratulated him. But he could not help noticing with regret that India occupied a subordinate position as a "dependency." For this we thank him. But what Mr. Natesan regards, with mild disapproval, as indifference born of a sense of superiority ought to be regarded really as an insult to any nation—an insult that India is confronted with both in inter-imperial and international conferences. But others are not to blame for it. The position of India being what it is nobody has any time for Indians except to receive and treat them courteously. There is no sense in complaining that the Empire Parliamentary Conference, concentrated only on migration and marketing empire products—problems in which India comes only as an inferior untouchable and a dumping-ground. This will continue so long as India occupies a subordinate position "as a dependency."

**Secret Diplomacy At Work.**

The Anglo-American Press Association of Paris has decided to exclude Mr. Horan because he has acted "in a manner contrary to professional dignity" by giving publicity to something that Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay had decided to keep secret, at any rate, for some time. As we have already pointed out, Mr. Horan did not offend against "professional dignity" by publishing a document, or excerpts there of, which had a grave importance in its reactions on world peace. Indeed, Mr. Horan would have failed in his professional duty as a journalist if he had not done so. It is, therefore, surprising that the Anglo-American Press Association should have taken such an objectionable step against him. If we are not greatly mistaken the special representative of the London "Times" in Paris is also a member of the Association. We wonder how he acquiesced in the sentence. For, it is the actions "in a manner contrary to professional dignity" of Russel and Delane that have made the "Times" what it is to-day. Printing House Square still considers theirs as names to conjure with, but Horan has become a pariah. We suspect that Mr. Horan has been sacrificed at the altar of "secret Diplomacy." Journalism in Europe is quite receptive to 'hints' from Chancellories.

**Medium of Instruction.**

The reports of the examiners at the last School Leaving Examination speak distinctly in favour of the vernacular medium of instruction and examination. The History examiners say: "All examiners agree that answers written in the vernaculars were decidedly superior to those written in English." The Geography examiners also report: "If students are allowed to answer in their vernaculars, their knowledge will be more exact and their expression more clear." Examiners in Physics and Chemistry, too, think that "the boys were unable to explain clearly what they meant, owing, perhaps, to their having to answer the paper in a foreign language." It cannot be said in favour of the English medium that the recent attempts to raise the standard of English have been very successful. The examiners in English report: "The quality of answers, speaking generally, does not seem to have improved very much since after the raising of the standard. The candidates are found to be as weak in English as before, and committing similar mistakes in punctuation, etc."

**A Captious Critic.**

An anonymous critic, evidently interested in retaining the English medium is so much upset by the praise of the vernacular media that he sarcastically suggests in the hospitable columns of the "Times of India" that the examiners' reports themselves might as well be written in the vernacular. Unable to refute the claims of the vernaculars he irrelevantly finds fault with the English of the English examiners' report. But his tactics ill serve his main purpose. His own assumption with regard to English composition that "the throes of literary composition should so upset the mental equilibrium of University men" is itself a good reason why a foreign medium must not be forced on little boys even before they get into the University.

**Municipal Welfare Work.**

The Corporation has done well to entrust the carrying out of one of its welfare work schemes to the Bombay Youth League. With all the good points that can legitimately be claimed for the Y. M. C. A., it cannot be denied that the Association is to some extent a Missionary institution part of whose mission is to convert people to Christianity. It may be necessary sometimes to utilise its services when there is no other alternative, but when there are established institutions like the Social Service League and the Bombay Youth League, there is no reason why the Association should be given special preference.

# *THE AFGHAN EDUCATION MISSION.*

### THE LEAD OF THE NEW GENERATION.

(BY G. K. N.)

The mission of 115 Afghan children from Kabul sent by the King of Afghanistan to Turkey is an event worthy of repeated record in India. Imagine fifteen girls, none of them out of their teens, being requested from their parents by the State for the purposes of education abroad. Even from among the most advanced communities in India they would hardly be forthcoming. It is safe to say that not even the Anglo-Indian or Parsi community, let alone the Hindus and Mussalmans, would so readily consent to what they must consider a great sacrifice of home ties and domestic love. This is the meaning of the wonderful hold which King Amanullah enjoys on the hearts of his subjects. The Afghan parents have learned to consecrate their children to the service of the King and country.

**SPLENDID RECEPTION.**

Originally there were one hundred boys collected from all over the country intended for Turkey. Four of them got ill. Most of them are destined for military training under the Turks. None of them is under six and none older than seventeen. It was a task for Mr. Mir Hasan Shaukat, the Secretary to the Afghan Minister in Bombay, to escort the children all the way from Kabul to Bombay. The Afghan boys are natural boys and not the inoffensive sheep in human shape we see in India. They proved quite a handful. Some of them pulled the alarm chains and kept clattering about the railway coaches and in other diverse natural ways got on the nerves of many more than those in whose charge they were travelling. But the railway men showed the utmost consideration for their boyish pranks. In the motor journey from Kabul to Peshawar there was an accident near the Frontier when a lorry full of boys capsized. Peshawar and British territory were, however, soon reached, and the engaging specimens of the new generation of Afghans were most hospitably lodged and entertained as the private guests of Sir Francis Humphreys, the Minister potentiary and envoy extraordinary of Britain at the court of Kabul. The children were delighted with the treatment they received at Deane's Hotel and the Shahi Mehman Khana where arrangements for them were made under instructions from Sir Francis. From Peshawar to Delhi the North-West railway saw to every minute comfort of the Afghan boys and girls and the officers treated the passengers more as their guests than as ordinary way-farers. The higher officials were particularly solicitous about the safety and conveniences of the juvenile party who felt grateful both to Sir Francis Humphreys and the North-West railway management.

**"WE WANT TO SERVE OUR COUNTRY."**

It was a wonderful sight to see the children in the Hotel Majestic at Bombay. There too they were very tenderly looked after. By the courtesy of the Afghan Consulate, I had a good look of the show. Mr. Shaukat the indefatigable chaperon had nothing to conceal from me. Some of the boys were all chattering to Heaven knows whom. There seemed to be no listener. Some were having their hair cut, while their Indian superintendent was having a lively argument with the barbers who had to work against time and on queer human material. One boy was rubbing the stomach of another who had got tummy-ache, the consequence of over-indulgence. All the children were most cheerful, brimful of spirit. Some were wrangling round the pot of iced water, of which they could never have too much. It was wonderful to see the tone in which they replied to my questions.

(Continued on page 12.)

# POONA AVENGES INSULT TO INDIA

# HOT "RECEPTION" OF SIMON SEVEN.

## COMPLETE HARTAL IN THE CITY.

### Miles of Black Flags Greet Unwelcome Guests.

### YOUTHS' SPLENDID RALLY

### Maharashtra Upholds Lokmanya's Tradition

**Poona has stood true to the traditicnof Lokmanya Tilak. She has avenged in the only fitting manner the national insult.**

**Long before the arrival of the Simon Team at Poona, the whole city was agog with unrivalled enthusiasm and excitement, and what took place was sight worthy of the occasion. Miles of black flags with arresting placards bearing the inscriptions "Simon Go Back" greeted the unwanted and condemned Commission.**

**The splendid rally of the youth was particularly praiseworthy. The whole city observed a complete and peaceful hartal.**

**Though the Commission left Bombay at dead of night, the national forces were ever watchful. At the reversing station a batch of volunteers confronted the Commissioners with cries of "Simon Go Back"; but the police interfered and kept them in custody. From the reversing station to Poona everywhere could be seen black flags and crowds of boycotters.**

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

At seven in the morning the mammoth procession of youths equipped with Black Flags and slogan-placards, and shouting in one uproarious voice "Simon Go Back" started on its march from Bhamburda Station to the Poona Main Station —a distance of about a mile. Sjt. K. F. Nariman from Bombay and Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, Prof. S. M. Paranjpye, Mr. Joshi and other local leaders from Poona were in charge of the procession. The volunteers of the Bombay Youth League busied themselves in maintaining order in the ranks of the procession.

#### BOMBAY YOUTH BAND PLAYS MUSIC.

A batch of young boys from Bombay played the band in the front of the procession. It was one of the biggest popular demonstrations that Poona had ever witnessed. It was besides a procession in which all interests, opinions and communities in the Poona city were thoroughly represented. Of coarse the youths forming a preponderating portion. The procession was over half a mile in length and was very densely crowded. Looking to the enormous length and the hugeness of the procession and to add to that the buoyant spirit of the youths one cannot but marvel at the discipline and order which were maintained throughout the long march. The whole phenomenon was such as indeed beggars' description.

#### DOWN WITH FLUNKEYS.

In an atmosphere so pregnant with deep excitement the youths could not be expected to connive at the unnecessary perambulations of police officers through the ranks of processionists. Consequently police and Government officers who passed through the procession were shouted down by the young boys in the procession to the utter chagrin and annoyance of the bureaucrats. The loyaists and Johukmis who dressed in their holiday costumes were running to the station to present themselves to the All-White Commission and sell their nation's honour for a mess of pottage had had their share of condemnation at the hands of young boycotters. Mr. B. S. Kamat who was motoring along the procession route, was shouted down with cries of "Shame."

#### COMMISSIONERS SHOUTED DOWN.

By this time the processionists took their stand by the side of the Railway line to "welcome" the Commissioners whose train was to pass by that way to the Poona Station. First came the pilot van which was running a little ahead of the Special train to reconnoitre the situation. The police officers in this van were greeted with shouts of "Shame". Immediately after that came the Special white train carrying the Commissioners. The moment this train was in sight the boycotters raised a terrible noise which rent the skies and kept on reverberating in the atmosphere till the train passed out of sight. "Simon Go Back" that was the only cry that reached from all directions. Black Flags were constantly waved "in honour" of the guests, some of whom were peeping out of their special cages. The procession then started towards the Poona Station to "meet" the Commissioners on their way back to the Government House.

### PANTOMINE SHOW AT POONA STATION

#### MILES OF BLACK FLAGS GREET SIMON SEVEN

POONA, Oct. 12.

The reception which was accorded to the Commission in the name of the public at the Poona Station was a huge farce of which Government alone are capable. While 95 per cent. of the public were denied entrance to the Station premises under Police restrictions, there were a handful of toadies, flunkeys and "Johukmies" to adorn the show. Attired in all sorts of fantastic dresses a number of Muslims of Poona had presented themselves at the station quite two hours before the appointed time. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed and Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the new Ministers, appeared more like candidates appearing for an examination than like ministers. Poor Sir John and his colleagues! They had really a bad time of it. Surrounded on all sides by Police officers and pestered by far too obsequious flunkeys their lot was far from being enviable. The worst part of the whole thing was that these Commissioners had perforce to act their little part in the pantomime knowing fully well that it was a show.

#### GET OUT OF GOODS YARDS.

The pre-arranged ceremonial at the Station having been gone through the Commissioners motored to Government House. As soon as they emerged out of the Goods Yards they had to encounter the mammoth procession of boycotters which kept on shouting all the time as the motors of the Commissioners passed through the lines of Black Flags. This time Sir John and his colleagues could steal a glance at the huge procession and could distinctly hear the shouts.

#### MILES OF BLACK FLAGS.

The Commissioners had to go through miles of Black Flags which were constantly waved at their faces. Such an outburst of down right condemnation Sir John and his colleagues alone could bear with equanimity of mind.

After the Commissioners were out of sight the procession of boycotters marched towards the City. The effect of this spectacular demonstration was complete. Indeed Poona has today added a glorious chapter to the history of national struggle in India.

News has reached Poona that a batch of volunteers which was sent to the reversing station with a view to arrange a small demonstration there, was put under arrest by the police and then released after some time. The matter is under investigation. The hartal passed off smoothly although the heat of popular feeling had come almost to a boiling point.

### POONA'S "GREETINGS" TO SIMONITES

#### CRIES OF "SIMON GO BACK" REND THE SKIES

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The historic capital of Maharashtra, the City of Peshvas, the cradle of Indian nationalism and the activity centre of the late Lokamanya Tilak, has, to-day maintained her high traditions by holding aloft the banner of India's honour and self-respect. The City greeted the Simon Team with the severest and the most perfect boycott, the success of which was, forsooth, beyond all expectations. Since the early hours of this morning the whole City together with all her surroundings was agog with excitement of an exceptional character. The stir and bustle in the City was so great, the enthusiasm of the citizens was so high-pitched and the feelings ran so high, that for a time the people must have been reminded of those happy days of history when the invincible armies of the Peshavas used to start from Poona on their wars of conquest. It appeared as if the whole City was throbbing with a new pulsation.

#### COMPLETEST HARTAL OBSERVED.

As a happy result of the unremitting efforts of the local leaders, the City observed the completest hartal possible. Mandai, otherwise known as the "Reay Market" and all the Peths were absolutely closed. Very few conveyances were plying in the streets which appeared to be deserted by mankind. The City had indeed put on a mourning appearance. The police "bundobast", besides being a bad augury, was far too much in excess of what was either necessary or desired. It had immensely added to the melancholy aspect of the whole situation. Even on railway lines police were made to stand at close distance. The mounted police were a great nuisance to the passers-by. All entrances to the main station were picketed by armed police, who were ultra-punctilious in guarding the deserted streets.

#### STUDENTS' ENTHUSIASM.

The energy and enthusiasm of young students defied all bounds and restrictions. The exuberance of their youthful hearts seemed reflected on their blooming faces. Since early morning from all parts of Poona, the young students were flocking to the Bhamburda Station, hurry scurry, to be in time at the post of their duty. It was such a wonderful sight to see thousands of those young boys assembled in a huge melee to give a hot reception to the unwanted, uninvited and unwelcome guests. As one looked to those care-free lads, bounding along the streets, for a moment it appeared that all ideas of slavery had completely melted away, in that red-hot cauldron of burning patriotism. The volunteers of Poona Youth League were in the vanguard of the procession led by the local leaders.

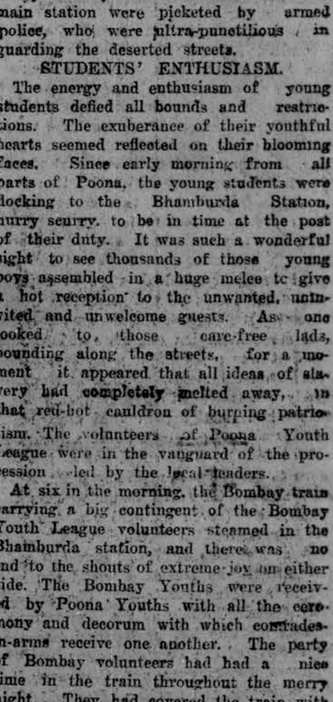
At six in the morning, the Bombay train carrying a big contingent of the Bombay Youth League volunteers steamed in the Bhamburda station, and there was no end to the shouts of extreme joy on either side. The Bombay Youths were received by Poona Youths with all the ceremony and decorum with which comrades-in-arms receive one another. The party of Bombay volunteers had had a nice time in the train throughout the merry night. They had covered the train with placards bearing all sorts of slogans, viz., "Simon Go Back", "Down With the Commission" and others. The youths in the train knew very well that they were going to catch on their way the special train that had left Bombay with the Commission and they were, therefore, keeping strict vigilance as their train glided along from station to station.

#### "GREETINGS" TO SIMONITES.

At Malavali station, a few miles off Lonavala, the white train carrying the

(Continued on pgae 10.)

MR. N. C. KELKAR, M.L.A.



DR. M. A. ANSARI,

President, Indian National Congress

## HOUR OF TRIAL HAS COME

### CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

DELHI, Oct. 12.

On the arrival of the Simon Commission at Poona Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress has issued the following to press:—

"The hour of trial has come. The Simon Team reached Poona to-day. My message to my countrymen is to greet the Commission with complete and effective boycott that would create an atmosphere which will prepare the country for the sanction required to make the Constitution prepared by the All-Parties' Conference a reality. To-day there is more unanimity in country about the Constitution than ever before. Those sections who differ, do so on details but not on the main principle. Even these minor differences, we hope, would soon disappear. I appeal to my countrymen to give the Simon Commission the only answer a self-resecting people could give, namely complete boycott.—A. P.

## ON FOOLS' ERRAND

#### BOMBAY REITERATES BOYCOTT RESOLVE

#### SIMON SEVEN SCREENED OFF LIKE PURDAH WOMEN

#### CHAGLA EXPOSES SIR MAHOMED SHAFI.

A crowded and cosmopolitan meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall on Friday evening again reaffirmed their resolve to shun the Simon Seven and also declared complete social boycott of all those who co-operated with the Simon Commission. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

SIMON ON FOOL'S ERRAND.

In the course of a humorous speech the Chairman declared that the classes and the masses in India and the intelligentsia were for solid and ruthless boycott of the Simon Commission as well as those who co-operated with it and that in the end Sir John Simon would find that he came to India on a fool's errand. The Simon Seven, he said, came like thieves in the night and were treated like thieves. (Laughter.) They were hotly pursued by the Bombay detectives—not the paid C. I. D. detectives—but the inspired youth of Bombay. (Cheers.) They were screened off like purdah women and dispatched to Poona. The fact that they did not show their faces showed that their faces were not worth seeing. (Laughter.) Not only 200 youths from Bombay pursued the Commissioners, but they were lined at every station to greet them with black flags and shouts of "Go Back Simon." This, the speaker said, indicated the popular feeling that the Simon Seven were not wanted in India.

SHAMELESS BRITAIN.

Continuing in the same strain the speaker said that Britishers had lost all sense of shame and their pretensions thoroughly exposed. Their "trusteeship" of India was now proved to be a bogus one and it was clear that they came to India not for the good of India but for its goods. (Laughter.) The Simon Commission professed to examine the fitness of Indians to attain freedom. The speaker said it was sheer impertinence on anybody's part to enquire whether a particular nation was fit for self-government. What did Sir John Simon knew about India, he asked. Besides the fact that he had appeared for one Mr. "A" he knew little or nothing about India. The speaker characterised the Simon Seven as lunaties who had come down to India on fools' earand. (Cheers and laughter.)

THOSE TOADIES AND RENEGADES.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta repudiated that those flunkeys and renegades who went to receive the Commission were the representatives of the people. The Raja of Durbhanga who professed to represent the Sanathana Dharma perhaps did not know what Sanathan Dharma was. The speaker did not know how the Rajah kept company with Mr. Nickaljay, the "depressed" class representative who received the Simon Commission. They must have no doubt made strange bedfellows. (Laughter.) As for Mr. Ghaznavi, he was a rank toady. This could be judged from the fact that he voted with the Government for the Public Safety "Removal" from India Bill. Concluding the speaker congratulated Bombay for solidly standnig for boycott and exhorted them to follow the lead given by men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Setlna and other boycott leaders.

Mr. B. T. Desai strongly advocated ruthless and severe boycott of those who co-operated with the Simon Commission. Traitors, he said, were more harmful to the country than enemies.

CHAGLA ADVOCATES SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Mr. M. C. Chagla wondered what exactly must have been passing through the mind of Sir John Simon when he saw leaders of the Bombay public of the type of Mr. Salebhoy and Mr. Mahomedali Allabux who had gone to receive him and when he knew full well that thousands had assembled in the C. J. Hall to give their enthusiastic support to the Nehru Report under the guidance of Bombay's accredited leaders. He was glad that the Nehru Report had even impressed Sir John Simon and that he had ordered 30 copies of the Report. On behalf of the Muslims, Mr. Chagla declared the bane of separate electorates must disappear in order that a healthy national atmosphere

(Continued in column 6.)

## THE GENERAL ELECTION

### GROWING STRENGTH OF LIBERAL PARTY

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE MAKES A PROPHECY

#### SOCIALISTS WILL NOT BE IN MAJORITY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George addressing the Liberal Conference at Yarmouth declared that the general election might prove to be one of the most momentous in the history of Britain. The problem was: "What will happen in the next Parliament if none of the main groups is able to secure a definite majority?"

A PROPHECY.

Mr. Lloyd George predicted (1) an overwhelming majority—an avalanche—of votes condemning the present Government, (2) enormous accession of the strength to the Liberal Party and (3) whatever party might be in a majority, it would not be Socialist.

GROTESQUE SYSTEM.

Mr. Lloyd George denounced the "anomalous, unjust and grotesque electoral system which is a fraud and a mockery of democracy" making the Government a gamble. He dwelt on the growing strength of Liberalism as shown by the bye-elections and its command of men of greater distinction than any Party.

CONDITIONS FOR CO-OPERATION.

He declared that if Liberals came into power they would realise that Government must be carried on, but if either the Tories or the Socialists were in Office, the Liberals would not enter into any understanding, formal or informal, with any Party under any circumstances to advance measures and policies in which they disbelieved. If the Liberal Government could not be attained in the next Parliament, there was a vast fertile territory common to men of progressive minds of all Parties which they could agree to cultivate together without abandoning their principles and ideals: but the conditions of co-operation and understanding must be honourable to all and humiliating to none.

NO REPETITION OF 1924.

"We decline emphatically to contemplate the possibility of the repetition of the disastrous experiment of 1924." He concluded by saying that other Parties were conspiring and intriguing separately and together to destroy the Liberals, but the Liberals would never be squeezed out. He sat down amidst tumultuous cheering.—Reuter.

(Continued in column 1.)

may be created in India. Sir Mahomed Shafi's opposition to this view, he said, must not be taken into account. Sir Mahomed Shafi's political career had come to an end long ago. His strange inconsistencies would baffle nobody. When he was the Law Member of the Government he signed the majority report of the Muddiman Committee, but as soon as he relinquished his Office he made the statement that he was all the time for the minority report. Yet, more characteristic was his inconsistency on the question of the joint electorates. Although he was once one of the signatories to the famous Delhi proposals which recommended joint electorates, now Sir Mahomed Shafi advocated separate electorates. ("Shame, shame.") Concluding the speaker agreed with the previous speaker that all those who co-operated with the Simon Commission needed to be rigorously boycotted.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that Indian must make the Simon Commission feel that Indians looked to them with utter contempt.

MUSLIMS' HEART SOUND.

Mr. A. S. Wali made an eloquent speech in which he asked Hindus and Muslims to sink their differences on the issue of the Boycott and the Nehru Report. He said the heart of the Muslims was sound and that they were prepared to stand and die along side their Hindu brethren for Swaraj.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

# ADVANCE AFGHANISTAN

## King Amanullah Announces New Reforms.

## WAR AGAINST SUPERSTITIONS

PESHAWAR, Oct. 11.

Gratification at the establishment of friendly relations with the British Royal Family was a marked feature of King Amanullah's recent important speech at Kabul, more detailed accounts of which are now coming through. The King also expressed at length his appreciation of the reception accorded to him by the Indian Government and people, and especially his enjoyment of his voyage as a guest of the Government of India on the S.S. "Rawalpindi." He gave a detailed account of his experiences in the various foreign countries he had visited, and expressed his gratitude to their Governments and peoples for the hospitable reception they had accorded him and Queen Souriya. He made special mention of the law degree conferred on him by the Oxford University and of his own endeavours to reform the capital were also announced.

FORMATION OF CABINET.

Among important reforms foreshadowed was the formation of a Cabinet. His Majesty intimated that as Sardar Sher Ahmed Khan, whom he had entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet, had failed to form one, he would himself, for the present, discharge the functions of Prime Minister. The appointment of Sardar Ghulam Sadiq Khan as Foreign Minister and of Sirdar Muhammad Wali Khan as permanent regent in the King's absence from the capital were also announced.

CONTEMPLATED REFORMS.

Other measures foreshadowed were the reform of the municipal law and of the judiciary, the foundation of public libraries and the establishment of factories, and compulsory co-education of girls and boys between the ages of 5 and 11 at Kabul. In an important announcement on the subject of social reform, His Majesty reiterated his well-known views on the emancipation of women. While denouncing superstitious practices he affirmed his intention to carry out the true doctrines of Islam.

QUESTION OF PURDAH.

On the question of purdah, the King indicated his preference for the wearing of modern veils in Kabul at least, while leaving it to the discretion of the people of the provinces to adhere to the old or the new fashion. A dramatic incident then ensued, Queen Souriya and the court ladies present removing their veils. The speech was delivered to a very large audience, including all high Afghan officials and foreign diplomatic representatives, and was cordially received.A.—P.

# BE TRUE TO YOUR COUNTRY

## MR HOOSEINBHAI LALJEE'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I am sending you an extract of what I said I also wish to say that I do so because I feel that although a very large number of my Muslim brethrn are with me there are some who if I did not clearly state what I said then would try to create mile misunderstandings to serve the nefarious object of creating disunity amongst Indians.

I am proud to say, however, that I know my City and my people very well and I have their full support and were it not for the few Johukumwallas, professional wire-pullers and outsiders and a few others who seek leadership or cheap notoriety I make bold to say that the Muslims of this dear City of ours would stand as firm and as erect as our Parsi brethren. I appeal to my brethren to please read the speeches delivered only yesterday by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and specially those of Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Nariman and Syed Abdullah Brelvi, and rise like bold Muslims to the occasion as one man to shoulder the cause of our country. There were busy-bodies who wanted you to co-operate with Simon Commission, you have rightly put them down. There have now arisen some who want to drag you to an assembly which is composed chiefly of those who wanted and still want to co-operate with the Simon Commission. Be careful, I appeal to you to go to All-Parties' Convention at Calcutta and do not join any other assembly whatever name it may assume. You all know the fate of the All-India Muslim Federation.

I wish my Muslim brethren would remember how and by whom Egyptians were led to accept Independence under the benevolent protection and what is there position to-day? Have those who endeavoured to induce them to accept that position, done anything? If not, be careful. Was not Guznavi's League started to get hold of Muslim members of the Legislatures to co-operate with Simon Commission? Having not succeeded, is not the All-Muslim Parties' Conference created by Mr. Ghuznavi and others another attempt to coerce Muslim members of the Legislatures to co-operate with the Commission? Will you allow them to succeed under this new pretext of guarding the interests of minorities? Can you not protect yourselves? Is it not open for you to present your case at the All-Parties' Convention in Calcutta as Indians? If so, please adopt this honourable sourse, and not be led away by those who have something else to serve than the interests of the Muslim community.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the account of yesterday's mass meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in several papers and I find that so far as the report of my speech is concerned it has not been so correctly reported but I must say that the report of my speech as appearing in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" if put together do give almost a correct substance of what I had spoken. As this was an important meeting and as a fairly large number of Muslims were present and as is natural Muslims in general desire to know the full substance of what I said, I am penning the same hereunder and desire that you will be pleased to publish the same in your paper.

As I rose, I said while standing to accord my support to the proposition so ably moved by Sir Purshottamdas and so ably seconded by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, I wish to say that after what the Chair Chimanlal Setalvad had said that by supporting the resolution all present would be endorsing the principle in the Nehru Report of the transfer of the political power and responsibility from the people of England to the people of India, and after the Chairman had also stated that some of the proposals based on the principle of general electorates evoked some opposition in certain Mahomedan quarters but that he wanted those who did not agree to unfurl the banner of revolt as there was further opportunity of discussion and negotiation, etc., etc., (this to support the general principle of the "Bombay Chronicle," etc.,) I stand here to support the general principle of the Nehru Report and I add that I feel certain that all present here can have no objection to do so; at this time one of the Muslims shouted out from the end of the Hall, "Urdu, speak in Urdu." I at once said I will first speak in English and then if time is allowed in Urdu. I then said Mr. Chairman if you find to-day that my Muslim brethren are evincing some more interest I assure you it is because the Mahomedans are not going to co-operate with Simon Commission and the Mahomedan community having realised that there is something in the Nehru Report (this is reported in the "Times of India") they are looking into it and feel that by taking part in the discussion of the Nehru Report they will be able to do something for the country and this is a happy sign. I further added that a movement was no doubt started a year ago for the purpose of co-operating with the Simon Commission by some flunkeys but this was now dead (Cheers). Every patriotic Mussalman now supported the principle underlying the Nehru Report, (this is reported in the "Bombay Chronicle"); at this time one of the Muslims from the end of the Hall shouted something which was inaudiable while a fairly large number of Muslims as also a very large section of the assembly shouted out to the interrupter "sit down," "go out" this continued for a minute or two and I resumed my speech and said if any Mahomedans differed from the Nehru Report in any particular respect it was open to them to present their case before the All-Parties' Convention shortly to meet in Calutta, (this is reported in the "Times of India.")

The resolution was then put to vote and passed amid loud cheers.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

## MUSLIMS & NEHRU REPORT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Muslim Youth" whose letter appears in your yesterday's issue has done well to draw attention to the disturbed state of mind of the "Khilafat". But I wonder why he has not referred to some of the more serious and personal attacks which it has thought fit to indulge in. Sir, it has not stopped at calling the Muslim Students' Union a "so-called" Muslim body, Mr. Brelvi a "Grand Mufti", and Mr. Chagla a "High Priest", but has gone further and abused the whole staff of "The Chronicle" and the "Herald". According to it the reporting is "absurd" and the editors are "irresponsible". He does not stop at that even. It has the audacity further to suggest that the papers have misstated facts and misrepresented views and if the editors have some courage they should come forward and declare that the reports they have published are not correct. Sir, in the first place it is very interesting to note that the "Khilafat" itself has not published the report—or perhaps has not seen any need of publishing one—of that meeting. But it is a common practice with the "Roznama" to comment on events without publishing any news about them. And in this case also it has followed the same method. No doubt it is no use quarrelling with such papers and it is well that you simply ignore them. I do not at all mean by this that you ignore the vernacular papers. As a matter of fact it is you who are giving them more publicity by publishing gleanings from them than at least some of them deserve. But still they must be answered when instead of minding their own business they have the audacity to give lessons in "journalistic etiquette" ("Akhlaq-i-Sihafat") to experienced journalists like the editors of the "Chronicle" and the "Herald".

The "Khilafat" accuses the "Chronicle" and the "Herald" of misstating facts and misrepresenting views. It further accuses them of suppressing news against the Nehru Report. This is a false accusation. But what does one find when he turns the pages of the "Khilafat"? Not only that news in favour of the Nehru Report is suppressed, but whatever news appears there it is published under entirely misleading headlines. You can just imagine that the support of the Bijnour Muslims to the Nehru Report appears under these headlines:—

"Bijnor Muslims and Nehru Report."

"Support to M. Shaukat Ali and Khilafat Committee."

To take the very meeting in the Jinnah Memorial Hall the "Khilafat" says that there were about 15 Muslims only. The worthy editor of the "Khilafat" must know that he himself was there along with Maulana Shaukat Ali and some ten of his friends and there were many other Muslims. But it is still more surprising to see in yesterday's "Khilafat" that in a signed article Maulana Shaukat Ali says that he did not want to speak for half an hour, but wanted only five minutes and the President refused even that. Sir, as one who was present at the meeting I know the fact to be exactly the reverse of it. No misstatement can go further than this and at least one has a right to expect something better than this from the Maulana Sahib.

However, Sir, as an admirer and a well-wisher of vernacular journals I would like to draw the attention of the "Khilafat" to the fact that instead of indulging in abusing men like Messrs. Brelvi and Horniman who have kept the banner of Indian journalism flying in Bombay for the last 15 years and have stood against the many and varied onslaughts of the organised Anglo-Indian Press, it will be better for it to have more patience and to study facts as they are and if it does so I am sure it will realise that instead of trying to give lesson to others it can itself learn much from them.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN MUSLIM.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many Muslims must have been grieved to read in to-day's paper Maulana Shaukat Ali's letter about the monster and representative meeting held at Sir C. J. Hall on Thursday.

Will Maulana Saheb be kind enough to publish where, when and why the Bombay Muslims met and resolved not to attend the Thursday public meeting?

As a matter of fact hundreds of enthusiastic and representative Muslims were present and actually took prominent part in the proceedings of the public meeting on Thursday.

As for the Muslim meetings referred to by Maulana Saheb I may say only this much that whenever Maulana Saheb wants to satisfy his feelings he goes to Choti Kabrastan, presides, proposes, seconds and votes on resolution or resolutions he is in need to have a sleepy night. But if any one like me happens to know of these evening retreat, attends and desires to speak he has to give an undertaking of loyalty and only then allowed to stand on the platform.

Will Maulana Saheb kindly note that time of bluffing has passed away. Even Muslim ladies are giving up purdah. Come in front and have a fair game.—Yours, etc.

ABID ALI JAFERBHAI.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

# RIGHT IS ON OUR SIDE

## Fitting Reply to Frantic Appeal

## "BIG BROTHER'S" FANCIED GRIEVANCES

## Punjab Reactionaries Badly Beaten

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri and Mr. Zafar Ali Khan left to-night for Delhi to attend the public meetings convened for to-morrow by Dr. Ansari to support the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decisions and the boycott of the Simon Commission. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan declared to a representative of the Associated Press.—

OPPONENTS VANQUISHED.

"In the Punjab, we have more than held our own against the tactics of our opponents who have had to admit defeat in most of the principal cities, and we have carried the masses with us in Ludhiana, Jullunder, Amritsar, Gujaranwalla, Lyallpur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and last but not least, in Lahore itself, which is the centre of dark reactionary forces. The only "powerful" argument offered by our political adversaries has been the shower of brick-bats and similar missiles with the help of mercenary hooligans."

BIG BROTHER'S INEXPLICABLE ATTITUDE.

He added that it was extremely unfortunate that Mr. Shaukat Ali, ever since the Lucknow Conference, where he took up an inexplicable attitude with regard to the Nehru Report, had been straining every nerve to create a split not only in Nationalist ranks, but among Mussalmans themselves. Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad's elaborate reply to the fancied grievances of Mr. Shaukat Ali ought to have silenced him, but he appeared to be in fighting mood, and in a telegram sent to the press last night, he had called upon Mussalmans not to attend nay meeting convened by Dr. Ansari.

UNHOLY TACTICS.

"Mr. Shaukat Ali's frantic appeal not to listen to us," said Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, "stands on a par with the unholy tactics of those gentry who do nothing but create rows at meetings in the Punjab by throwing brickbats, and suppress all attempts at educating public opinion. We are sure, however, of our ground. Right is on our side and although the task before us is an uphill one, we feel confident of surmounting every obstacle in our path and carrying the heights, on which the flag of Independence will be firmly planted in the near future."—A.P.

## POONA AVENGES INSULT TO INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

white men was sighted, and instantaneously there arose the loudest uproar from the youths' train asking Simon to go back. Surely that uproar must have given a rude shock to Sir John and his colleagues in their slumber.

HUGE CROWDS.

On alighting at Bhamburda Station, Mr. K. F. Nariman was garlanded by the Poona youths. The whole Bombay party got down here to avoid police nuisance at the Poona Station. Outside Bhamburda Station students had gathered in thousands, and as time went on the huge crowds were being reinforced by fresh contingents coming from all parts of the City.

### MAMMOTH MASS MEETING

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The popular boycott demonstrations which the citizens of Poona had arranged for Friday in "honour" of the gratuitous visit of the Simon Team to this country culminated in a huge mass meeting which was held under the joint auspices of almost all the important representative institutions in the City in the spacious open maidan in front of the Shaniwar Wada. There was no doubt a welcome coincidence that a public meeting of so important a political character should have been held in front of Shaniwar Wada, the place of the Peshwas and at one time the nerve centre of the body politic of larger Maharashtra. The spacious maidan was overflowing with an enthusiastic audience numbering several thousands and the excitement was so great that the very atmosphere seemed to be electrically charged.

PROF. PARANJPYE.

The proceedings began punctually at six with Prof. S. M. Paranjpye in the chair. In his opening speech Prof. Paranjpye congratulated the citizens of Poona on the wonderful "reception" they had given to the Simon Commission. Proceeding he referred to the bomb incident at Manmad and strongly condemned the insinuation made by the "Times of India" that the bomb was being brought to Poona in connection with the Simon Commission. (Cries of "Shame".)

MR. MEHER ALI.

Mr. Meher Ali of Bombay thanked the Poona youths for the exemplary manner in which they had organised and carried out the boycott demonstration. The speaker recalled the perfect and admirable way in which the Milner Commission was boycotted by the young men and women of Egypt. As a remedy against the toadies and flunkeys he suggested the weapon of social boycott.

MR. B. G. KHER.

Mr. B. G. Kher who followed slashingly criticised the high-handed notification of the District Superintendent of Police. He was glad Poona had repeated its glorious history by holding aloft the banner of India's honour and self-respect.

MR. VAKIL.

Mr. Muniklal Vakil of Bombay laid emphasis on the boycott of British goods which weapon alone, he said, would bring the Britisher to his senses. The speaker advocated social boycott as an effective weapon against the flattering co-operators.

MR. GOKHALE.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale of Poona made a vehement speech, in the course of which he wanted to convey a message to Sir John Simon that India would no longer remain a slave nation. A slave was he who accepted slavery of his free choice. India had discarded slavery and she was, therefore, not a slave nation.

Mr. Bagade opined that a special Commission was necessary to enquire into the fitness or otherwise of the bureaucracy and not of the people of India.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar made a brief yet exceedingly humorous speech. The Commission, he said had had all sorts of enjoyment at the hands of the hospitable Government. However the Government still owed the Commission one more enjoyment and that was a joy flight in an aeroplane over Poona City. The speaker had particularly recommended that enjoyment because while indulging in that enjoyment the Commissioners would be in a position to see Poona as it was and not as it was shown to be. In a sarcastic way Mr. Kelkar compared the seven Commissioners to "Saptrishi," (seven planets) and the Indian Committees to "Arundhati." An artificial marriage of these "planets" and "Arundhati" he remarked would not result in anything substantial. (Laughter).

Mr. Gadgil, Captain of the volunteers, thanked all who had contributed towards the success of the demonstrations.

Messrs. Shrigarpure and Congresswalla also addressed the meeting after which it terminated.

## SIMON TEAM TAKEN UNAWARES

### TASTES BITTER INDIGNATION OF NATION

POONA, Oct. 12.

The City of Poona presented a deserted appearance this morning because complete hartal is being observed. No business is being done in the Reay Market and Budhwar and Raviwar Peths, the chief centres of business, are closed. The grain merchants, the Saraff Bazaar and the timber merchants, as per resolutions of their associations, have stopped all business. Black Flags are displayed at prominent places.

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

The Simon Commission special train was met at the reversing station in the ghauts at midnight by some boycotters who unfurled flags inscribed "Simon Go Back" and illuminated with electric hand-lights. As the train entered the station they raised shouts but the police officers arrested four of the men and kept them in custody. They were released after two hours.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE WAY.

At every station afterwards such as Khandala Lonavla and and Malwali where the special halted for a few hours the Simon Commission were compelled to taste the bitter opposition of the boycotters who shouted "Simon Go Back." A greater demonstration awaited them at Poona. Mr. Nariman with his colleagues Messrs. Meher Ali, Kher and his hundred volunteers including a dozen ladies and the Bhatia band were at Bhamburda station by an early hour in the morning and were joined there by Messrs. Kelkar, Paranjpye, Joshi, Gadgil and Gokhale, in addition to nearly five thousand processionists.

"SIMON GO BACK."

This huge crowd formed into a procession and with the Bhatia band

(Continued on page 11.)

## EMPIRE TRADE PROSPECTS.

### INDIA'S EVER OBLIGING MARKETS.

### SIR F. SYKES ON INDIA'S HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Speaking at Cutler' Feast at Sheffield, Sir Frederick Sykes deplored that we were a little more than holding our pre-War Empire trade, while in the most valuable markit, namely, India, the British proportion of Imports had dropped after the war by onethird. Nevertheless, he pointed out, great projects in India gave promise of an increased purchasing power and more settled marketting conditions.

Sir Frederick added that the "rising standard of living in India itself converts what have hitherto been luxuries into necessities, and brings a demand for new luxury supplies". He drew attention to the requirements in machinery, plant, mechanical transport and semi-finished metal products as a result of local industrialisation, while, if soundly based, Indian industries increased the demand by an increased population and higher standards to which they led.—Reuter.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

**JANUARY. NEW YORK.**

October 12.

New York market is closed to-day.

Broach Expectation ..... 357

**LIVERPOOL.**

October 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.96 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.02 |
| Difference | plus .06 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.10 |
| Difference | plus .14 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

| | London, Oct. 12. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 12 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 26 13 0 |
| Lower | 0 2 0 |

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

**BOMBAY PRICES:**

| | Bombay, Oct. 12. |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 60 9 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 60 12 0 |

## UNDERTRIAL PRISONERS AT TRICHINOPOLY

### INTERPELLATIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

At question time in the Legislative Council to-day Sir Mahomed Oosman stated that Mr. Bulkley, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, had received no instructions or orders to open fire during the recent railway strike disturbances at Villupuram. Mr. Bulkley fired one shot into the ground and did not fire at or injure any one and Government had not ordered any enquiry into the incident as no enquiry was found necessary.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

Replying to another interpellation regarding the alleged ill-treatment of undertrial prisoners at Trichinopoly the Home Member said that a report had been called for. He repudiated the suggestion that it was the policy of Government to treat under-trial prisoners as convicts.

The release of Narayana Menon, the Malabar rebellion prisoner, formed the subject of a series of interpellations replying to which Mr. Krishnan Nair, the Law Member said that the Menon refused to give an undertaking not to participate in political activities, hence the sureties offered did not satisfy Government. The Law Member admitted that conditions in Malabar had become normal, but in Government's opinion Menon would be a dangerous person if he was allowed to participate in political activities.

Mr. Satyamurti did not bring his motion for adjournment over the issue of "political repression" in order not to block the progress of the Bill.—A.P.

## CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bukit Darah Rubber | 15 |
| Cavunal Rub. & Tea | 9 |
| Ceylon Planters | 21 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 39 |
| Clunes Estates | 16 |
| Cochin Rubber | 31 |
| Dila Tea | 170 |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 35-8 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 31 |
| Frocester Estates | 52 |
| Hathawe Rubber | 9 |
| Honiton Rubber | 6 |
| Horawala Rubber | 34 |
| Indo-Malay Estates | 15 |
| Jambulande T. & Rub. | 9 |
| Jebong Rubber | 14 |
| Kalutara Company | 33 |
| Kalutara Rubber | 15 |
| Kelan Valley Rub. | 30 |
| Langat River | 19 |
| Lanka Rubber | 48 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 125 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 48 |
| Meall Mor Estates | 22 |
| Mirishena Rubber | 35 |
| Narangoda Rubber | 18 |
| Neuchatel Estates | 36 |
| North-Western Rub. | 18 |
| Pelamadulla T. & Rub. | 23-8 |
| Rubber Growers' | 21 |
| Saffragam T. & Rub. | 150 |
| Talgaswella Tea | 45 |
| Torrington Tea | 21 |
| Udabage Tea | 41 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 20 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 7 |
| Vogan Tea | 35-8 |
| Warriapolla Estate | 20 |

Remarks:—Rubber.—Spot Colombo—Fe. 0.45 Cents.

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices. £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock | 93 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935/45) | 99 | 15 | 0 |
| Burma Corporation Ltd. | 0 | 14 | 10 1/2 |
| Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Canadian Eagle Oil Co. | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| French 5 per cent Rentes | 18 | 12 | 0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| India 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Stock | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| India 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950/55) | 94 | 15 | 0 |
| India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexican Eagle Oil Co. | 0 | 15 | 1 1/2 |
| Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd. | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. | 0 | 3 | 7 1/2 |
| Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Debs. | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| South Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock) | 93 | 10 | 0 |
| Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 19/34/48) | 103 | 0 | 6 |
| War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/47) | 103 | 0 | 0 |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

The demand for ready sugars continued very good and with better enquiry for near at hand positions a good business was done in afloat and October shipment for Bombay and Kathiawar ports also a fair quantity was done for November-December and a small quantity for January-March at ruling rates say four annas higher in ready and one anna in forward.

Java reported a steady market with good business doing both for India and Europe.

Calcutta and Karachi reported a better market with good demand for ready sugars and good business done.

American Terminals reported highest on the 8th instant quoting 2.09, 2.14 and 2.22 for December-March and May and reported lowest on the 10th instant quoting 2.06, 2.12 and 2.21 for some positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 8th instant quoting s. 12|9-3|4, s. 13|1-1|2 and s. 13|3-3|4 for October-December and March and reported lowest on the 11th instant quoting s. 12|7-1|2, s. 12|9-3|4 and s. 13|0-3|4 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 14 eq. s. 13 F.B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

T M O Sept. Rs. 8|11 eq. s. 12|11 F.B. Harbour.

T M O Oct-March Rs. 8|8|6 eq. s. 12|8-1|2 F.B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Cape Cross with 10,750 bags Java Sugar.

S S Pasha with 28,500 bags Java Sugar.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Ready prices have improved by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward market has ruled steadier to-day by evidencing a rise of about one anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Pasha Rs. 8|15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 8|12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steadier.

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Stanard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -/8.15/16 Sellers.

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/12/6
Castorseed Bomway, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £17/12/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £19/0/0

## LINSEED

London, Oct. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Nominal Oct/Nov. £18/15/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment hull sellers Oct/Nov. £16/0/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Oct/Nov. £19/0/0

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta—
Oc/Dec. per cwt 12/7-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay,—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/8-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/9-1/2

## LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 11.

Silver—Market is steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-13/16 |
| Forward | 26-15/16 |

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to Day Loans | 4.1/8 p.c. |
| Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans | 3-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 4-5/16 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 4.1/2 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 4.3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5.1/4 p.c. |

# PARSIS AND THE SIMON COMMISSION

## An Unauthorized Petition

(BY MANEMKJI KAVASJI PATEL.)

The petition recently submitted to the Simon Commission by a handful of Parsi reactionaries, behind the back of the community, has thrown the community in a state of indignant FURORE, as it was unauthorized and uncalled for. It is impossible to speak with restraint about the impudence and audacity of a couple of Parsis drawing up a petition and securing the signature to it of a number of irresponsible Zoroastrians and forwarding it to the Commission as the opinion of the community. They could not be unaware of the fact that on all important occasions when a public question arises affecting the welfare of the whole community, the usual procedure is to forward a requisition to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat requesting them to call a meeting of the Anjuman to ascertain the views of the community on that question. The resolutions passed at such a meeting of the Anjuman are alone supposed to embody the views of the community. Why this usual procedure was not adopted in this instance, it is not difficult to surmise. Those who manufactured the precious document knew very well in their heart of hearts that they were misrepresenting the views of the Parsi community and that if they dared to publish the petition they would make themselves the laughing stock of the whole community, besides incurring its severest displeasure. They have, therefore, abstained from publishing the petition upto this day.

### COMMUNITY REPUDIATES THE PETITION.

Almost the whole Parsi community emphatically repudiates the petition submitted on their behalf, without their permission and even without their knowledge. The brace of political upstarts who succeeded in persuading some Parsis in a hole-and-corner fashion to sign the petition humbly seeking special rights and privileges at the hands of the Simon Commission, have disgraced their community which disowns them and whole-heartedly condemns their action. The whole of the Parsi Press, all the Parsi political organizations and all the responsible political leaders of the community who command public confidence have with one voice denounced the Simon Commission which shows that the pair of intermeddlers who have managed to send the petition to the Commission present none but their own precious selves. They have done a great disservice to the community by their political fanaticism and bigotry. Their names were never heard by any Hindu or Mahomedan politician, in connection with any political movement, and they have suddenly thrust themselves into public notice by the simple device of declaring themselves opposed to the boycott of the Simon Commission. Of course their political opinions are not worth a straw, but they are able to make a good deal of noise through the columns of Gujerati papers and mislead the unwary, by giving expression to their antediluvian notions about the benefits of the British conection and the necessity of perpetuating the British domination, without any regard to the recent political awakening of the Indians and their inalienable right to govrn themselves.

### NARROW COMMUNALISM AND BASELESS APPREHENSIONS.

The agitation artificially got up by them frizzled up into a petition. The community does not know and does not even care to know who are the signatories to this unauthorized petition of misguided Zoroastrians. Their conduct is un-Zoroastrian and un-patriotic and the bulk of the community disowns their action. The said petition is not only unauthorized and uncalled for, but is postively michievous in its tendency and is calculated to divide the community. But this mischievous device to bring about a split in a community which was erstwhile united in its condemnation of the Simon Commission will not succeed in its object. The opposition of a microscopic section of the community to the boycott of the Simon Commission is based on narrow communation and baseless apprehensiongions as regards the intentions and motives of the sister-communities. The two obscurantists who are the authors of the petition seem to be fifty years behind their times. They do not seem to realise the incalculable harm they do to the vital interests of the community by pandering to communal prejudices. They betray the community whose interests they pretend to have at heart, by gratifying their insatiable desire to pose before the community as original political thinkers gifted with the wisdom of Solomon. It is difficult to understand their mentality. Do they favour communalism? Do they favour separate electorates? Has not the Parsi community sufficient grit and vitality to retain the position they occupy in the Bombay Presidency, inspite of their numerical inferiority, if joint electorates are brought into being?

### CHIVALROUS PARSI COMMUNITY.

The chivalrous Parsi community always distinguished for its generous instincts, for its courage and heroism, for its large-hearted philanthropy and for its broad-minded political outlook would disdain to gain an advantage at the expense of the sister communities, would prefer to suffer an injustice and even to be wiped out of existence to standing in the way of political emancipation of this country as a whole No Parsi worthy of the glorious traditions of his ancestors and of the heritage which Dadabhai and Pherozsha have bequeathed upon the country would for one moment condescend to beg for special rights and privileges from the British Govtrument. For nearly thirteen hundred years they have honourably maintained their position among the teeming millions of India, even during times of great political upheaval, by dint of their inherent courage, resourcefulness, adaptability and patriotism and they will not now in this enlightened twentieth century sully their fair name and fame by begging for special rights and privileges. A Parsi is nothing if not chivalrous. He is always ready and willing to fight on behalf of oppressed humanity. It was this instinct that urged Pherozsha to fight for India and the Indians. The Hindus and Mohamedans always voted for him and even today the same spirit animates the members of these two communities who give their votes to deserving Parsis unhesitatingly and unasked.

### PARSIS BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

The Parsi community has in the past made vast sacrifices for the uplift and betterment of this country and no selfish consideration will deter them now from continuing a bold a generous policy which has won for them the gratitude of the dumb millions of India. It is true that there is no Dadabhai or Pherozha in the country now, but the spirit which made those immortal patriots the leaders of 33 crores of Indians is not dead and still continues to animate the heart and mind of every true Zoroastrian. In any struggle for liberty the Zoroastrian will always be to the fore and will disdain to sell his conscience for a mess of pottage. An overwhelming majority of the Parsi community resent the affront offered to India by the constitution of the Simon Commission just as much as the sister communities and have steadfastly and consistently boycott it. They disown the petition addressed in their name by a handful of reactionaries.

## POONA AVENGES INSULT TO INDIA

(Continued from page 10.)

preceding them marched to the new bridge which leads to the Poona railway station. The railway line between Bhamburda and the bridge was lined with boycotters bearing black flags. First the pilot train passed followed by the special. Shouts of "Simon Go Back" were raised and taken up by a huge crowd of nearly eight thousand people which rent the air.—A. P.

## SIMONITES AT POONA.

### ADDRESS FROM SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

POONA, Oct. 12.

The Simon Commission arrived here this morning. The station was gaily decorated and crowded with visitors whose admission was regulated by passes. Those present included Ministers and Executive Council Members of the Bombay Government, Provincial Council Simon Committee and the Hartog Committee. Sir Sankaran Nair was unable to be present while Dr. Gour, Mr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Kikabhai Premchand have not yet arrived.

The Commission received a welcome address from the Poona Suburban Municipality which was read by Nawabshan Rookshayarjung, a first cousin of H. H. the Aga Khan. The address said that it was an uncommon privilege for the Municipality to be the first public body to give the Commission a civic reception and greet the members of "the greatest Commission which the world's oldest and greatest Parliaments has ever sent to India for the investigation of her political requirements." The reforms had been an appreciable success, but India now considered that she had a just claim to self-Government within the Empire. They attached the greatest importance to the evolution of local Self-Government as the basis of popular Government, and in this connection expected gigantic transformation. The address hoped the Commission would achieve success which would redound to their great credit and confer inestimable boons on India. (Applause).

Sir John Simon replied: "Mr. President, the Statutory Commission thanks you and your colleagues most heartily for the address presented to us and for your presence here to-day. We feel that we have been given every encouragement and welcome that we could desire in the beginning of our great task in your country. You said, Sir, that local Self-Government was an essential part of representative institutions. A good citizen is he who takes interest and a part in the Government of his own country. We greatly appreciate the good wishes and the good-will which you expressed to us, and we are deeply conscious of the importance of the enquiry upon which we are about to enter, and rejoice to know that we shall have as colleagues to help us, in this Presidency, the representative Committee elected by the Bombay Council. I would wish to assure you and all those present here and whom my voice can reach that we have come here with the single desire to contribute what we can as friends in helping India and her people along the all-wise path. (Applause).

### ROADS GUARDED.

The address was presented in a silver casket to Sir John Simon who was garlanded. The other six members of the Commission and the ladies accompanying them were also garlanded. Outside the station a crowd of spectators had gathered, while owing to police control and the restriction of traffic the boycotters held a demonstration a little distance from the station. Elaborate police arrangements had been made for the occasion and the roads were guarded.

The Secretary of the Commission informs the Associated Press that over 100 telegrams of welcome were received yesterday.

## "SIMON, GO BACK"

### YOUTHS' DEMONSTRATION

Among those introduced to the members of the Simon Commission were representatives of the Karnatak Association, the Indian Christian Association, the Muslim Federation and the members of the Deccan Sardars Sabha, Poona. The Inspector-General of Police was in charge of the police arrangements and the Chief Secretary in charge of the platform arrangements.

### "SIMON GO BACK".

The boycott demonstration by the Youth League and others was held near the District Court. There were shouts of "Simon-Go-Back" as the special train passed on its way to the Poona Station.—A. P.

### "STOP THE FARCE AND GO BACK TO ENGLAND"

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar has sent the following telegram to-day to Sir John Simon, Chairman, Royal Commission, Poona:—

"Revolutionary Indian masses are determined to achieve complete independence. They no longer need exploiting Britishers in this land. No inquiry, therefore, needed. Please stop the farce and go back to England. All those that have come forward to co-operate with you are traitors and enemies of the masses; and they shall be properly dealt with when time comes. The cry of the masses to-day is "Down with British Imperialism." Be not delude yourselves into blind belief that Kikabhays and Shankarans and other crowd of Knights around you have the least influence with the Indian masses. The best course for you, therefore, is to close your inquiry Firm in India and attend to your lucrative practice at home. Our frank opinion about your commission is that it is a gang of robbers."

## DELHI MURAL DECORATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report published in your to-day's issue as coming from the Director of Information, is bound to give a wrong conception of the situation. I do not know if such communications sent by the Government of India to the selected artists or group of artists, are meant for publications, but certainly every single artist or a group, who is given the chance of painting the decorations in Imperial buildings, is to be exactly on equal basis. The whole of the group of the Bombay Art School artists are taken as one out of the seven; under the circumstances how can isolated success—if at this juncture it can be considered a success,—be heaped at the head of the Bombay School?

The remuneration decided by the Government of India is on the basis of equal distribution, and by no means the Bombay School is to be given a special grant. A single artist painting the same area, will get the amount.—Yours, etc.,

S. FYZEE RAHAMIN.

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Use Evans' Limes and Glycerine as your hair dressing because—

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Directed by: Mr. M. UDWADIA,
Photographed by: Mr. V. B. JAGTAP.

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| 1. The Sex Organs, 204 pages, 25 Illustrations, Bound | 2 8 |
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## EMPEROR AS IDEALIST

Continued from page 8.)

tance with the process of history and of the evolution of the personality and character of one whose heroic determination and struggles gave to the insignificant daily activities of the Emperor and administrator prophetic value and intensity of vision.

**CONQUEST OF RIGHTS.**

Prof. Radhakumud Mookerji rightly sums up his message: "The chiefest is the conquest of Right and not of Might." Asoka's international relations were thus governed by noble principles that still remain, the author observes, to be recognised. The world's great pacificist was born centuries before his time. Is it any wonder that he should have, during his last days, had occasion to deplore the disloyalty of the grandson who sent him as his meal "half an amalaka fruit on an earthen plate.". From "the lordship of the entire Jambudwip he had now sunk to that of a half-fruit."

It was the irresistible magnetism of his personality, essentially human and constantly struggling, that created the historic environment of the times at once eclectic, fruitful and synthetic, deliberately religious yet tolerant, catholic and rational, nobly aspiring yet eminently practical, actively pursuing peace, not stagnating in apathy. This was the historic process that gave permanent vitality, value and appeal to activities we now recognise as religious, artistic and cultural.

Asoka was artist and administrator, truly imperial in his dreams, anticipating centuries of civilisation in the unique magnitude and sweep of his activities and vision.

## THE AFGHAN EDUCATION MISSION

Continued from page 8.)

Did any of them want to go home back or had they a suspicion of home sickness? "We are going to Turkistan to study; we do not want to return home, when we come back we will serve our country" was the gist of the answer given by most of them. The answer was delivered with accent of the unshakable determination of inexperienced youth. The children hailed from Kabul, Kandahar, Jalalabad, distant Kohestan, in fact from almost every district.

**THE NEW SPIRIT.**

Often it is stated that if by some unhappy chance King Amanullah Khan were removed from the sphere of his most humanising activity, Afghanistan would collapse into a land of savages. Those who had the opportunity of talking to the young lads would be in a position to give the lie, to the pusillanimous suggestion. As in Turkey and in Persia, I think, even more than in the latter country, it is the young men and women in Afghanistan, it is the new generation, that is the young men and women tion, that is permeated with the aspiration of service to country, not inconsistent with a broad hopeful outlook of life and humanity at large. I am told that by the special desire of the Afghan authorities the persons responsible for the transport of the party till Angora were all Indians, chiefly Mr. Rustam Dubash and Messrs. Jeera and Co., the Passenger and Shipping Agents who are a Parsi firm. Mr. Shaukat is an accomplished officer from the Punjab who has mastered the Persian brogue of the Afghans.

Add to this picture of modernism the notice which boldly stares the visitor in the public gardens of Paghman, the summer residence of King Amanullah Khan: "Anyone not wearing a European or Turkish hat during the hours of five and nine in the evening is liable to be turned out of the gardens."

Contrast this with the wrangliness, the unseemly instance certain sartorial orthodoxy which alone soothed the soul of some among the Parsis who believe that at the gate of Heaven the porter will permit only those to enter who conform to certain sartorial prescripions, the length and the colour of one's coat, which in this world were considered antediluvian.

## TIRUPUR COTTON MARKET

(From A Correspondent.)

TURUPUR, Oct. 12

The Local Cotton market has been maintaing fair steadiness for some days past. The stock of cotton in the market is limited and the second crop arrivals are completely over as the mills in Bombay are being opened after a long and protracted strike it is expected that demand for cotton would go up. The present market prices for the various kinds of cotton are as follows.—Cambodia 1rst crop Rs. 255/260 per candy, 520 lbs Karunkanni first crop Rs. 245/240, Cambodia second crop Rs. 218/226, Karenkani second crop Rs. 214/218, bourbone nadon Rs. 213/215.

**LINSEED OIL.**

London, Oct. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Nov/Dec. 28/8.1/4
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl. 28/9

**COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.**

New York, Oct. 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 8, quality), Spot 17.18/16

## SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12.

Pasha, Oakeshott, Java.
Maloja, Browning, London.
City of Harvard, Jores, New York.
Bankura, Toresan, Busreh.
Vasna. Maclean, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13.

Sado Maru, Nehiro, Kobe.
Jalarashmi, Memerry, Karachi.
Narkunda, Collyer, Sydney.

LOADING.

Oct. 12.

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karamat for Marmagoa.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karapara is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 78 saloon and 289 deck passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Narkunda is expected to arrive here to-day at about 1 a.m. from Sydney with mails, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

## WEATHER REMAINS DRY

### HEAVY RAINFALL IN BURMA

POONA, Oct. 12.

Extensive rain with locally heavy falls has again occurred in Assam, Bengal and south of the Peninsula. Widespread rain has also fallen in Burma. Elsewhere the weather has been dry except for a few falls in East United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Diamond Island two; Akyab one and a half; Minbu, Myitkyina, Maymyo, Tezpur, Dhubri, Silchar and Balasore a half; Gauhati, Narayanganj and Jessore one; Cherrapunji and Mymensingh five; Burdwan and Bogra three; Shillong two; Darjeeling and Dinajpur one and a half; Chaibasa a quarter; Gorakhpur a half; Mangalore and Trivandrum four; Bangalore and Mysore two; Chitaldrug one and a half; Kodaikanal one; Salem three quarters; Bellary and Gopalpur a half and Karwar three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in Malabar and extension in Bihar and Orissa.—A.P.

**COLABA OBSERVATORY.**

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-10-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.879 inches (.002 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.747 inches (.028 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .050 degrees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees (0.9 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.4 deg. (0.9 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (1.5 above normal.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 140 miles.

Velority of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.24 in.

Total rainfall during the year 85.45 in.

**WHEAT MARKET.**

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. the following cable dated the 11th inst.:—

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(6—28.)



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## "COMMUNITY WITHOUT EDUCATION MUST GO TO THE WALL."

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from address by Mr. Mohomad Ismail Khan, President of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, which began its Fourteenth Session at Haroon Hall, Poona, on Thursday.

From my own personal observation, I can assert that great strides have been made in Muslim Education since I had the honor of attending a session of this conference presided over by my late lamented father, Haji Nawab Mohamed Ishaq Khan Saheb, I.C.S., several years ago. A cursory perusal of the resolutions passed at the previous meetings suffices to show that while the authorities have accepted some of your suggestions and proposals, some of your important demands still remain unsatisfied. It is therefore desirable not only to continue to reiterate them here, but also to ask your representatives in the Council to press the Government to give effect to them.

Another praiseworthy feature of this conference is that under its aegis is held, a Teachers' Conference, where technical questions pertaining to the method and type of instruction can be more appropriately discussed. Their knowledge of technique and expert advice is bound to be a very valuable contribution to the usefulness of this conference.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

The ladies' conference, which is held at the same time shows that the organisers evince as keen an interest in the education of girls as in that of boys and are endeavouring to enlist the support of enlightened Muslim ladies in carrying on an incessant propaganda among their conservative and less advanced sisters. I feel sure that our ladies once roused to the true significance of this movement, will advance more rapidly, provided obstacles in the name of religion and false modesty are not placed in their way by the men themselves.

Gentlemen, the backwardness of our co-religionists in Education is so great that even if we take a very rosy view of the progress made in the Presidency within the last few years, there is, I fear, little room for rest. The statistics of illiteracy are staggering and indicate, that in spite of strenuous efforts, the pace is distressingly slow. How best to combat the disease of illiteracy, and what panacae, if there be one, can be prescribed and applied to control and overcome it, are questions, which deserve your earnest consideration. In the struggle for existence, which is becoming keener every day, a community which lags behind others in education, must go to the wall; it therefore, behoves us, before it is too late, to devise such concerted measures as are best calculated to achieve our object.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A sure method is to take full advantage of free primary education. In carrying on an incessant campaign in its favour, you will have undoubtedly to contend against the apathy and indifference of your own people and surmount the barrier of conservatism and prejudice, but the changed vision and outlook of the people will be well worth the trouble and expense involved in it. I am fully convinced of the fact that educative propaganda alone will not suffice to overcome the unwillingness of people to send their children to school. What is required is to introduce compulsion gradually. Desperate maladies require drastic treatment; and without adopting this drastic method, it seems to me hopeless to expect any beneficial results to ensue. I note with pleasure that you recommended the adoption of this method a few years back in one of your resolutions. I am not aware whether the authorities have taken any action on it. It has always remained incomprehensible to me why the Mussalmans do not readily avail themselves of the primary schools, for being a poor community they can ill afford to start maktabs of their own for this purpose. As these schools are now controlled by local Boards, they are more susceptible to public influence and can be easily improved to serve your needs. It is only right and proper that you insist on the employment of sufficient number of efficient Muslim teachers in these schools for they belong to you as much as to any other community.

Another method of overcoming illiteracy, which has been successfully tried in some places is the starting of night schools for grown up men, where instruction similar to that given in primary schools is imparted to them free of charge after the working hours.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

When we turn to secondary education, we find that here again Mussalmans are lagging behind. The facts and figures quoted in the address of your last year's distinguished president are a depressing reading. Although it must be admitted there has been improvement in this respect also as a result of the activities of this conference the fact remains that the percentage of Muslim pupils in this school is so low that one cannot help commenting adversely on the indifference of the Muslim parents towards education even in this enlightened province. It cannot be urged that economic disabilities are alone responsible for this state of affairs. The economic condition of the community in this province is not so discouraging as in some other provinces. We are therefore constrained to ascribe this deplorable backwardness to some deep-rooted prejudices and misconceptions about English education, which still persist in swaying the actions of the bulk of our community. Redoubled efforts are required to overcome them. Active propaganda in the shape of leaflets, lectures, and District Conferences has to be vigorously carried on, if we are to remove the obstacles, which stand in the way of our progress. It is some times asserted that the only way by which we can attack Muslim youths to take to education is by multiplying denominational schools. I doubt if this will prove an effective remedy. In your Presidency a certain number of places are reserved in secondary schools for Muslim students and it is disheartening to observe that the number of students has fallen short of the reserved places available for them. In the circumstance it seems hardly worthwhile to open new denominational institutions in the maintenance of which further pecuniary burden is thrown on the shoulders of the community. You have a number of private institutions which receive grants-in-aid from the Government, and we have to see whether they are adequately patronised and receive that financial assistance from the community which they are entitled to expect. It will be found that except a few of them they are in chronic need of funds and consequently are unable to provide a highly qualified teaching staff or to carry out necessary improvements. I am willing to concede that the establishment of denominational institutions is necessary to supplement the efforts of the Government, but what I submit is that they should be founded only when the number of students wishing to join secondary schools becomes so large that the State schools are unable to cope with them, and then too if the people of that locality are willing to bear the financial burden of maintaining them. In my humble opinion it is the duty of the Government to provide educational facilities for the people and cntinuous pressure must be brought to bear on the Government to increase the number of schools and spend more money on these nation-building departments.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

In the domain of higher education also, Mussalmans have not attained any marked success although special facilities and scholarships are provided to attract them. It cannot be disputed that if our community is to take its proper share in the administration of the country, to which it is entitled by its numbers and historic importance it must be prepared to turn out qualified young men in vast numbers for being absorbed in the various branches and departments of the administration. There are nowadays very few openings for those who do not possess a degree of some kind or other. For every post or office academic qualifications is becoming essential and if we intend to secure a proportionate share we must redouble our efforts to induce the Muslim youths to take to collegiate education. It is not my intention by emphasising this point to place this as an ideal before our youths. I have done so merely because sheer economic considerations demand that Mussalmans should have an adequate share in the services of the country guaranteed to them, which as it is quite obvious, cannot be done until qualified young men are forthcoming. For my part I would much prefer to lay stress on scientific and industrial education in which we have only recently begun to be interested. Until we turn our serious attention in this diretion our community will be handicapped in the race of life. I believe your Merchant Princes can do much in advancing this kind of qualification by offering scholarships to promising students.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The need for the development of the education of girls is already realised by you, and is engaging your serious attention. I would therefore only make a few observations by way of suggestion. As our girls observe strict purdah it is not possible for them to avail themselves of the opportunities for higher education like their Hindu sisters. They are thus compelled to terminate their studies, and only a few of them, who are well-off can carry them on with the help of private tutors. In these circumstances, I believe, the experiment which has been undertaken in Bengal will be well worth a trial. It is designed to assist purdah women to educate themselves by means of correspondence courses carried out under the supervision of a visiting governess. As this question must be the subject of an interesting debate at another place, I do not think I need take more time over it, but will await that discussion on this thorny question. I may however observe that men are becoming convinced that unless their women are educated, ignorance and superstition and other evils cannot be effectively eradicated from our society. I have not so far touched the subject of religious education, because I feel that we are well-equipped in it and can bear favourable comparison with other communities in this respect. Our boys and girls receive sufficient instructions in this subject at home and in the school also. Thanks to the efforts of this conference, adequate provision has been made for teaching Theology. Even illiterate men receive oral instruction in it by means of Friday sermons of Mauloods, while for higher religious studies numerous Arabic Schools flourish where education, board, and lodging is provided free of cost to the Alumni.

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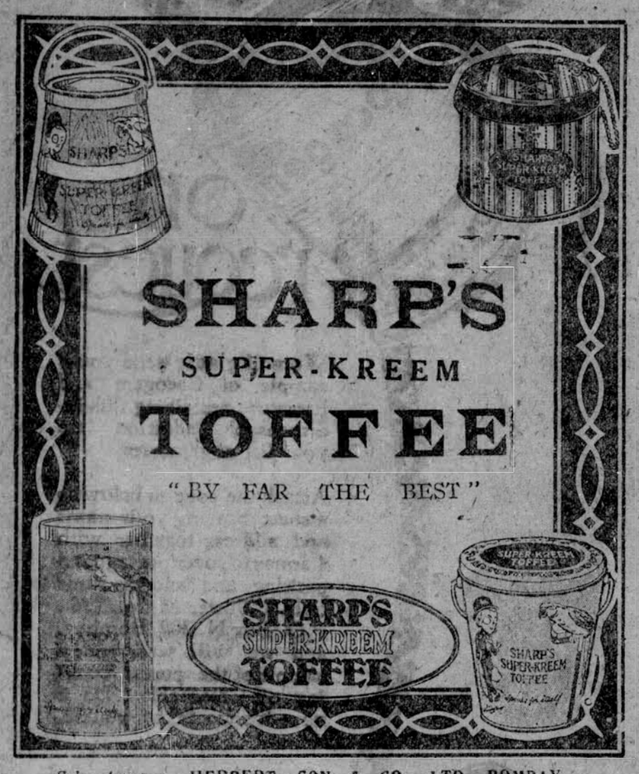


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# FAITH TRANSCENDS REASON

## "God Alone is" Says Mahatmaji

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Correspondents often invite me to answer in these pages questions about God. That is the penalty I have to pay for what an English friend calls the God stunt in "Young India." Whilst I am unable to notice all such questions in these columns, the following compels an answer:

"I read your "Young India" of 12-5-'27 p. 149 where you write, 'I think it is wrong to expect certainties in this world where all else but God that is Truth is an uncertainty.'

"'Young India" p. 152: 'God is long-suffering and patient. He lets the tyrant dig his own grave only issuing grave warnings at stated intervals.'

"I humbly beg to say that God is not a certainty. His goal ought to be to spread truth all round. Why does He allow the world to be populated by bad people of various shades? Bad people with their unscrupulousness flourish all round and they spread contagion and thus transmit immorality and dishonesty to posterity.

"Should not God, omniscient and omnipotent as He is, know where wickedness is by His omniscience and kill wickedness by His omnipotence there and then and nip all rascality in the bud and not allow wicked people to flourish.

"Why should God be long-suffering and be patient? What influence can He wield if He be so? The world goes on with all its rascality and dishonesty and tyranny.

"If God allows a tyrant to dig his own grave, why should He not weed out a tyrant before his tyranny oppresses the poor? Why allow full play to tyranny and then allow a tyrant, after his tyranny has ruined and demoralised thousands of people, to go to his grave?

"The world continues to be as bad as it ever was. Why have faith in that God who does not use His powers to change the world and make it a world of good and righteous men?

"I know vicious men with their vices living long and healthy lives. Why should not vicious men die early as a result of their vices?

"I wish to believe in God but there is no foundation for my faith. Kindly enlighten me through "Young India" and change my disbelief into belief."

UNSEEN POWER.

The argument is as old as Adam. I have no original answer for it. But I permit myself to state why I believe. I am prompted to do so because of the knowledge that there are young men who are interested in my views and doings.

There is an indefinable mysterious Power that pervades everything. I feel it, though I do not see it. It is this unseen Power which makes itself felt and yet defies all proof, because it is so unlike all that I perceive through my senses. It transcends the senses.

But it is possible to reason out the existence of God to a limited extent. Even in ordinary affairs we know that people do not know who rules or why and how he rules. And yet they know that there is a power that certainly rules. In my tour last year in Mysore I met many poor villagers and I found upon inquiry that they did not know who ruled Mysore. They simply said some god ruled it. If the knowledge of these poor people was so limited about their ruler I who am infinitely lesser than God than they than their ruler need not be surprised if I do not realise the presense of God the King of kings. Nevertheless I do feel as the poor villagers felt about Mysore that there is orderliness in the Universe, there is an unalterable Law governing everything and every being that exists or lives. It is not a blind law; for no blind law can govern the conduct of living beings and thanks to the marvellous researches of Sir J. C. Bose, it can now be proved that even matter is life. That Law then which governs all life is God. Low and the Law-giver are one I may not deny the Law or the Law-giver, because I know so little about It or Him Even as my denial or ignorance of the exis ence of an earthly power will avail me nothing, so will not my denial of God and His Law liberate me from its operation; whereas humble and mute acceptance of divine authority makes life's journey easier even as the acceptance of earthly rule makes life under it easier.

HE ALONE IS.

I do dimly perceive that whilst everything around me is ever changing, ever dying, there is underlying all that change a living power that is changeless, that holds all together, that creates, dissolves and recreates. That informing power or spirit is God. And since nothing else I see merely through the senses can or will persist, He alone is.

And is this power benevolent or malevolent? I see it as purely benevolent. For I can see that in the midst of death life persists, in the midst of untruth truth persists, in the midst of darkness light persists. Hence I gather that God is Life, Truth, Light. He is Love. He is the supreme Good.

But He is no God who merely satisfies the intellect, if He ever does. God to be God must rule the heart and transform it. He must express Himself in every the smallest act of His votary. This can only be done through a definite realisation more real than the five senses can ever produce. Sense perceptions can be, often are, false and deceptive, however real they may appear to us. Where there is realisation outside the senses it is infallible. It is proved not by extraneous evidence but in the transformed conduct and character of those who have felt the real presence of God within.

Such testimony is to be found in the experiences of an unbroken line of prophets and sages in all countries and climes. To reject this evidence is to deny oneself.

IMMOVABLE FAITH.

This realisation is preceded by an immovable faith. He who would in his own person test the fact of God's presence can do so by a living faith. And since faith itself cannot be proved by extraneous evidence, the safest course is to believe in the moral government of the world and therefore in the supremacy of the moral law, the law of truth and love. Exercise of faith will be the safest where there is a clear determination summarily to reject all that is contrary to Truth and Love.

But the foregoing does not answer the correspondent's argument. I confess to him that I have no argument to convince him through reason. Faith transcends reason. All I can advise him to do is not to attempt the impossible. I cannot account for the existence of evil by any rational method. To want to do so is to be coequal with God. I am therefore humble enough to recognise evil as such. And I call God long suffering and patient precisely because he permits evil in the world. I know that He has no evil in Him, and yet if there is evil, He is the author of it and yet untouched by it.

I know too that I shall never know God if I do not wrestle with and against evil even at the cost of life itself. I am fortified in the belief by my own humble and limited experience. The purer I try to become, the nearer I feel to be to God How much more should I be, when my faith is not a mere apology as it is to-day but has become as immovable as the Himalayas and as white and bright as the snows on their peaks? Meanwhile I invite the correspondent to pray with Newman who sang from experience:

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark and I am far from home,
Lead Tou me on;
Keep Thou my feet, I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

## FRACAS AT AMBERNATH.

### A PATHAN FACTORY WORKER HIT WITH STONES.

The industrial workers' colony in the village of Ambernath near Kalyan was a scene of fracas between two parties of workmen in the evening of Wednesday, the 10th instant. We have received the following information regarding the affair.

Since the workmen employed in the Match Factory at Ambernath organised themselves into a Union a party headed by some petty officers in the factory has been working against the Union owing to the fact that complaints against some of the petty officers were made to the Management and the Directors of the Company. Also owing to an incident in the Factory the relations between the criminal tribes settlement many of the inmates of which are employed in the match factory have been of a strained nature. When the factory was closed in the evening on October 10, there was an altercation between some of the members of the Union and one or two supervisors. It is alleged that the said supervisors used filthy language against the Union and the members of the Union naturally took offence at it. The supervisors had some Mang Garudis, Pathans and Naoganis (coolies) with them and the parties came to blows from words. Both the parties were pacified by some unionists and the men dispersed on both the sides. But as soon as the news reached the criminal tribes settlement which is at a short distance from where the altercation had taken place, all the inmates including women, and guards came out. These Mang Garudis rushed forward and showered volleys of big stones through slings, in the use of which they are trained from their childhood Whistles are freely blown to direct the attack and to encourage the men to make a deadly use of the missiles. The Unionists who were on the spot were taken by surprise. Some of the stones flung through the Mang Garudis' slings hit a Pathan employee of the match factory who had just left his residence near the woollen mills and was on his way to factory with his meal in a cloth covered tray in one of his hands and had nothing to do with either party. He was so forcibly hit with some stones on the back side that he fell down and died on the spot. Soon afterwards the parties were separated and peace was restored. About a dozen men received injuris in the 'melee.' But these injuries are not likely to prove fatal in any case. The injuries received by the Union people are more serious than those received by the other party. There is a supervisor of the factory among the injured men. As soon as the news was received police officers from Thana Kalyan and Badlapur repaired to the scene of the fracas. Investigations are being made into the causes of the fracas which cost an innocent Pathan his life.


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## ADMINISTRATION OF RAILWAYS

### DECENTRALISATION WITH CENTRAL CONTROL

### SIR GEORGE RAINY'S SPEECH AT CONFERENCE

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Sir George Rainy, the Member for Railways, addressed the Railway Conference to-day. He did not doubt the growing complexity of railway work in India, for the increasing difficulty of administrating the whole of the railways from a single centre and the desirability of breaking the system up into smaller units. In the political sphere such a problem had been dealt with to a large extent by the increasing autonomy of the provinces, the Central Government interfering less and less in local matters. It was, therefore, natural to suggest that railway difficulties could be solved in the same way. But it was only in Burma that it could be a practical proposition. For Railways in that province lay entirely within its boundaries and had no physical connection with railways in other parts of India. Therefore nobody doubted that it would be perfectly possible to create an entirely separate system of railways for Burma under the control of say, the provincial government. It was conceivable also that a large part of the railways of the Madras Presidency might be formed into a separate system. But for the rest of India that solution was not an admissible one. Each separate railway system, if it was to be a success, must be a real economic unit, but provinces other than Burma and Madras were not economic units in that sense He therefore agreed with Sir Clement Hindley that whereas for purposes of administration a great deal of decentralisation was most desirable, yet the general control of policy must rest at some single centre.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

Dealing with the Labour problem Sir George Rainy confessed he was not much of an authority on the subject, for he had always sat in his armchair contemplating labour question in the abstract and at a distance but he agreed both with Mr. Pearce and Sir Clement Hindley in the solution of these questions. It was all important that the railway organisation should in certain respects be brought into new form so that they might not be found wanting when an emergency came to deal with the difficulties. They should have amongst their officers those who had studied labour questions not only in India but in other countries as well because very rapid progress was taking place in other countries and they might be able to borrow a great deal of useful information and adopt it for their own use. At the same time he agreed with the President that personal touch with employees should not be lost, for this was really a matter of absolutely first-class importance in dealing with labour. "What I should like to see is," said Sir George, "a general feeling that the contentment and prosperity of labour is one of the big objects which every railway administration should set before itself, so that when any particular scheme that a railway administration has drawn up for the benefit of its staff is turned down, you will be just as disappointed as you are when owing to financial exigencies your programme of work is curtailed."

SIR CLEMENT'S RETIREMENT.

Concluding Sir George Rainy alluded to the retirement to-morrow of Sir Clement Hindley who had been leader of the railway adventure for the last six years, one upon whose services the Government of India had set great value and one whose courage, and resource had made his work in the railway department a different thing to what it must have been had he not been there (Applause).

Mr. Pearce, the President, thanked Sir George Rainy for the words of encouragement and advice. (Applause). —A. P.

## THE SOUL OF DEMOCRACY

### MR. BALDWIN'S INTERPRETATION

The Prime Minister was obviously moved as he listened to the voices of twenty thousand people singing Welsh songs, when he entered the recent Welsh National Eisteddfod at Treorchy, Glamorgan.

He even made two brave attempts to speak in the "language of the poets," and he closed his speech by exclaiming in Welsh: "Long life to the Welsh language"

"The Eisteddfod," Mr. Baldwin said, "is, like many old institutions, aristocratic in origin, and when the bards sang at the Court of the Welsh Princes, they guarded themselves or should I say safeguarded themselves?—(laughter)—from the competitions of their inferiors, and banded themselves into that great community with the Gorsedd ruling over it as a Cabinet.

[illegible] when he was Arch-Druid in Bowling Street, had bemedalled the exceeding magnificent garments of the bard for my collegues to wear, and given me a sword which I might have unsheathed three times and cried aloud to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary: "A oes heddwch" (Laughter and cheers) This is the bardic cry that goes up from the Gorsedd each morning, and means "Is there peace?"

MARVEL TO FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Baldwin said that the Eisteddfod had come from the Courts of the Prince to the homes of the people. The strength of literary tradition in the people of Wales was a marvel to all foreigners.

Often I have thought of democracy and political democracy as but a means to an end. The true democracy after which we all strive is that in which there may be made common the enjoyment of wealth in its highest sense of well-being of culture, and of leisure.

"That is the ideal to which we are moving all too slowly. If there be a right cause of discontent in the hearts of men, it is not that one man envies another because he has more motorcars, but because of that feeling ineradicable in the heart of man, that there is something unfair in a partial alloration of the discoveries of the human mind, and the genius of the human soul in the arts.

"The achievements of the human spirit should be shared, and shared by all alike."

COMMON INHERITANCE.

Poetry and music were a common inheritance of the Welsh people. He asked them to keep the standards high and keep their grip on the soul of democracy, for without a soul even democracy would make men as the beasts that perished. The culture of the things they cultivated robbed no man, but enriched everyone who partook.

Mr. Baldwin said of Mr. Lloyd George "He is the greatest living orator in the British Isles."

## BOMBAY WOMEN CELEBRATE GANDHI JAYANTI

### VIDYAPITH PROFESSOR INTERPRETS MAHATMAJI'S LIFE

The Bhagini Samaj celebrated the 59th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi at Madhav Baug at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday when ladies in hundreds gathered to pay their homage to the great saint. Prof. Ramnarayan Pathak of the Gujarat Vidyapith had been invited from Ahmedabad to deliver an address on "Gandhi: an Interpretation." Amongst the prominent ladies present were Lady Setalvad, Lady Jagmohandas, Miss Pranujam Thakore, Mrs. Jaishree Raiji, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Sarojini Mehta, Mrs. Banker. Mrs. Hansa Mehta was voted to the chair.

After the inaugural song and the staging of "The Victory of Ahimsa" by girls, Prof. Ramnarayan Pathak was introduced to the audience by the President as an erudite scholar, a teacher of Vidyapith.

Prof. Pathak after thanking the President for all the kind words said of him dwelt on the various aspects of the Great Saint's life and what it taught them. He made a reference to the dignity of labour, the tone of Ahimsa and Khaddar. Khaddar, he said, ought necessarily be followed if they wanted sincerely to respect Mahatmaji. He exhorted the ladies of the ranks to take to Charkha, or at least to the use of Khaddar. Since so him that was really the way of celebrating his birthday and honouring him.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta in her concluding remarks said that the Bhagini Samaj had framed out a scheme of opening a settlement to train up lady-workers on the basis of the Servants of India Society in commoration of this great occasion, and aspired to have a building of its own.

Mr. Kesharprasad Desai moved a vote of thanks to the President and the learned lecturer. Mrs. Saroniji Mehta also spoke. The meeting terminated with Vande Mataram.

## BANDRA BOYCOTTS SIMON SHOW

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. Leo Roderigues the President of the Bandra Municipality for the just and impartial ruling which he gave on the resolution of co-operating with the Simon Commission that was before the meeting for consideration. After hearing several points of order raised by Mr. Gulam Hussein Mahomed, Mr. J. Athaide, Mr. Naik and myself, he rightly declared that the resolution of co-operating with the Simon Commission was entirely out of order. For displaying such tact, ability and impartiality with which he viewed the whole situation, I take this opportunity of publicly thanking him.

Furthermore, I also take the opportunity of publicly thanking those hundreds of friends who flocked together at the Municipal Town Hall to demonstrate their feelings against the Simon Commission, and who overwhelmed me with congratulations, after the resolution was ruled out of order by the President. It is, indeed, impossible for me to thank them individually for their good wishes, hence this letter.—Yours, etc.

HIRALAL M. DESAI,
Chairman, School Board and Municipal Councillor, Bandra Municipality.

Laxmi Nagar,
Oct., 10-10-28.

## SAFETY FIRST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the recent tragic accident on the G. I. P. Railway, which has resulted in the death of two persons, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the emergency chains, (the failure of which resulted in the delay in supply of medical aid to the deceased in the above accident) in the Electric coaches of the B. B. and C.I. Rly., are so placed over the racks that it is impossible to pull them from the seats. The racks come in the way and make it difficult for women and children, let alone men, to pull them.

As regards single Unit Trains run, by the Railway, I say that it is folly, for it makes conditions favourable to accidents such as above due to overcrowding. No civilized country in the world would tolerate such disregard of public safety.—yours faithfully,

M.V.

Santa Cruz, Oct. 11.

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.